PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*

R. D. THOMPSON, - *Business Manager.*

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LOCAL NOTICES.

See Barker's Advertisement.

Bouquets.

At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 132 Smithfield street. eod

Havana Tobacco.

Yara, New York State, Connecticut, Leaf Tobacco, Branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Trunks, Trunks.

At John Bell's, No. 55 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Picks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 69 Market street. tf

Bouquets.

At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 132 Smithfield street. eod

Excitement.

In prospect. See Barker's advertisement.

Who Shall Do It?

There are thousands of our citizens who ought to know the fact that the best place to have looking glass and picture frames gilded and renewed in appearance is at 84 Boyd, Murray & Fawcett's, No. 64 Wood street, (Lafayette Hall Building). A fine assortment of looking glasses and picture frames constantly on hand. Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, etc., etc.

Brown sheeting.

Two bales at only 6c.
One bale, yard wide, 9c.
Three bales, fine and heavy, 12½c.
Two bales heavier yet, 16c.
Just opened at Barker's.

Linen Goods.

Full Bleached Table Linen,
Half Bleached Table Linen,
Brown and Bray Table Linen,
Linen Napkins,
Linen Doylies,
Linen Towels,
Linen Towelling,
Extraordinary bargains in these at Barker's

Walcott's Pain Annihilator.

Walcott's Pain Annihilator.
Pain Paint—Pain Paint—Pain Paint.

Old Prices,

Old prices. See Barker's advertisement.

This Day at Barker's:

Bleached Shirting, one case, wide, 9c., worth 12½c.
Bleached Shirting, one case, 16c; same is selling at 20@25c.

Opened This Morning.

One case of fast colored prints, 6½c.
One case of superior prints, 9c.
One case of beautiful style prints, 12½c., at Barker's.

Old Prices.

In reality at Barker's. Go and see.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Barnum, the irrepressible showman, proposes to buy the New York Theater from A. T. Stewart, and start another museum.

Prince Phillippe, of Saxe-Coburg, is in New York for the purpose of establishing a German colony in the West.

It is said that personal feeling is developing into a proposition to elect a new President of the Senate in order that the successful issue of the impeachment trial would not result in the elevation of Mr. Wade to the Presidency.

A Montreal, Canada, dispatch says: Legal proceedings are to be taken with a view to unseating the Mayor, the election having commenced on Ash Wednesday, a stainlory holiday. It is suspected that an abortion case is connected with the poisoning of the late Dr. Patton, found dead in his bed last week. Parties occupying a high position are under examination.

Mr. F. A. Kirkpatrick, an extensive leather dealer of Philadelphia, was out sleighing Tuesday evening, when his horse took fright and ran off, throwing Mr. K. and a female friend out upon ice. The gentleman was killed but the lady escaped unhurt.

When near Hopewell Station, on the New York and Erie Railroad, the baggage car of the train from Elmira, on Tuesday, jumped from the track and overturned all the passengers into one end of the car, inflicting serious injuries on twelve of them. The car stove was broken and with its mass of living coals of fire, was thrown with great force upon the already suffering passengers, burning several in a most shocking manner.

Martin Bailey, of Chicago, who robbed Caldwell's new jewelry store on Chestnut street Philadelphia, Monday evening last, of $50,000 worth of diamond rings, was committed in default of bail. All but about $10,000 worth of the diamonds have been recovered, but an accomplice escaped with one tray of rings, and has not been captured, though Bailey says he will tell where he is to be found if neither are prosecuted. The theft was a bold one, but Bailey was so green as to run across the street and hide in a tavern, thus creating suspicion. Bailey swallowed one of the most valuable rings taken, and he is said to be suffering terribly from the effects of the pure carbon in his stomach. He says he committed a similar robbery in Chicago some time since, and pleads poverty as an excuse for the crime.

A Havana special says: A circle of Imperialists are here plotting to set up a regency in Mexico, under Santa Anna, in favor of one of the young Iturbide princes as Emperor. They are taking advantage of the antipathy to the United States to obtain aid and volunteers. Telegraphic orders have been received here to reform the fortifications of the island.

St. Domingo advices of February 10th state: General Baez had not yet arrived, but it is announced that he is strenuously opposed to the alienation of Samana. His desire is to make a neutral free port under the protection of the great maritime powers. Trinidad advices to the 8th state that a survey of the coast is being made. Antigua dates of the 12th state that sugar crushing commenced, and that several shocks of earthquake have been felt.

Late Mexican advices state that troops have been sent from San Luis Potosi to Guadalajara to support General Corona in suppressing the civil war in the States of Jalisco and Sinaloa. The Government contemplates offering General Ortega his freedom and the Vice Presidency of the Republic. The proposition to exclude ex-Imperialists from the country has been withdrawn. The American Legion of Honor is very much dissatisfied with their treatment. They have been forced to leave the country after having been defrauded out of their rights. Advices from Sisal say that the towns of Temax, Tizimin, Sisbeca, Suxla, Pamaba, Tekel, Kantull, Axkutzkab, Canchiba, Cilam, Luma, Kikil, Lncoxa, &c., have adhered to the National cause. Their town councils had reassembled in peace.

A dispatch from Schenectady says: The Saratoga Railroad is closed by snow. A train on the Troy Road left here yesterday afternoon, and was out all night with five engines, and this morning four more locomotives were sent to it, but it has not reached Troy yet. The snow drifts are ten feet deep.

The New York Senate rejected the nomination of General James B. McKean for Auditor of the Canal Department.

John W. Bruff, a leading dry goods merchant of Baltimore, died Tuesday.

Geo. L. Crummet, convicted of setting fire to the High School House, at Brighton, Mass., was sentenced to State's prison for life.

Gov. Haight, of California, has sent a message to the State Senate, declining to forward the resolutions of the body indorsing the action of Congress in impeaching the President, on the ground that it might unduly influence the judgment of the Senate sitting as a high court of impeachment. The Assembly resolutions of sympathy with the President, he says, are not liable to the objection, and he would not have transmitted them. The message was sustained by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor.

April 2d has been appointed a fast day in Massachusetts.

The city council of Memphis has resolved to continue the fire department, having made arrangements with that organization for lower rates.

Walker, the murderer of John Becknell, was taken from the Columbia, Tennessee jail again Tuesday night by a mob, and hanged. He confessed his crime, and said he was a rebel soldier from South Carolina.

An Atlanta dispatch says: Business in the city is brisk. The Western and Atlantic Railroad transports large quantities of freight, and people generally wear a hopeful look.

Pennsylvania Railroad Directors.

The annual election for directors and officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in Philadelphia on Monday, and resulted as follows:

By the Stockholders—J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Brown, Alexander Nimick, of Pittsburgh; Joseph R. Myers, John M. Kennedy, Wister Morris, Washington Butcher, Samuel T. Bodine, Edward C. Knight, John Rice.

By the City—Lewis Elkin, Wm. Anspach, and G. Morrison Coates.

By the Board—Thomas A. Scott and Herman J. Lombaert.

President—J. Edgar Thomson.

Vice Presidents—Thomas A. Scott and Herman J. Lombaert.

Treasurer—Thomas T. Fitz.

Secretary—Edmund Smith.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1868. NO. 148.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

IMPEACHMENT!

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ACT.

Presenting Articles in the Senate.

A STRIKING COINCIDENCE.

Inauguration and Impeachment.

Important Letter of Chief Justice Chase.

The Rules of the Impeachment Court.

He Dissents from the Senate's Action Thereon.

High Court to be Organized To-Day.

And Andrew Johnson Notified to Appear and Defend.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, S P. M., March 4, 1868.

FIRST DISPATCH.

The articles of impeachment were presented in the Senate at 1:10 P. M., by the House of Representatives being present in a body. Mr. Bingham, on behalf of the managers, read the articles at the bar of the Senate. Chief Justice Chase has sent to the Senate a protest against the adoption of any rules until that body is resolved into a court. It causes no little surprise.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Presentation of Articles in the Senate.

Another important act in the big drama of impeachment took place to-day in the formal presentation of the indictment against Andrew Johnson, to the body before which he is to be tried for high crimes and misdemeanors. News of what was to take place had spread through the city, and by twelve o'clock the galleries of the Senate were choking full. Every available inch of space was occupied, and numbers unable to gain admittance hung about the door and through the corridors, apparently content to be in the building on the great occasion, though unable either to see or hear anything of the ceremonies in the chamber.

A Striking Resemblance.

The day was an unusually bright one, and the ladies who were in the majority in the audience were attired as for a State occasion, very nearly resembling in brilliancy of array the scene of just three years ago to-day when Andrew Johnson was inaugurated Vice President in the same chamber, and when admittance was vouchsafed only by tickets and restricted to the select and favored. The same damask chairs, old and faded as they look, that now stand ready to receive seven men charged with the maintenance of articles of impeachment against President Johnson, were arranged in precisely the same order that day and hour three years ago, and were occupied by the Cabinet of President Lincoln and members of the Supreme Court, to whom Vice President Johnson addressed words memorable because inappropriate. There are those present to-day who can recall that scene, and to whom the ceremony of to-day is interesting as showing how sharply these two pages in our national history stand out in contrast.

Impatience of Floor and Galleries.

The usual routine business of the Senate occupied the hour from twelve to one, and told heavily upon the patience of the floor and galleries, for all knew what was coming, and watched the clock for the appointed hour. One o'clock came and found Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, ready to stand up behind a breastwork of books piled upon his desk and surmounted by a battery of manuscript about the national debt, which he was ready to discharge at a moment's notice. The funding bill was the order of the day, and Mr. Henderson was entitled to the floor upon it. Just as the Chair was about to call up this bill, it was whispered on the floor that the House committee of managers were on the way over and about to enter the chamber.

Entrance of Impeachment Managers.

A moment later the doors of the Senate chamber were flung open and the committee of managers linked arm-in-arm, two by two, and followed by nearly all the members of the House of Representatives, entered. Messrs. Bingham and Boutwell led the procession; then followed Butler and Wilson, then Williams and Logan and then Stevens, supported by a friend on either side. The procession halted a moment on entering the chamber, when the Sergeant-at-Arms announced to the Chair "The managers of the impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives." Mr. Wade from the Chair saluted the committee by repeating the same words. The managers then marched down the aisle, and seated themselves in chairs provided for them in front of the Secretary's desk, Messrs. Bingham, Boutwell, Stevens and Logan to the left of the presiding officer, and Wilson, Williams and Butler to the right. The members of the House, who had come over, and all had come except the Democratic members, filled the lobbies to the right and left, and a few entered within the bar, took what vacant seats they found and made themselves quite at home.

Compliment to Speaker Colfax.

While the bustle consequent upon such an influx was going on, Mr. Hendricks rose and moved that Speaker Colfax be invited to a seat on the right of the presiding officer. This was adopted, and the Speaker was escorted to his seat of honor by Mr. Grimes, of Iowa.

Silence Commanded.

The President *pro tem.* rapped his gavel, and ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms, who stood close by, to make proclamation that the managers of the impeachment were ready to exhibit articles against Andrew Johnson at the bar of the Senate. The order was promptly obeyed, and in a clear and round voice all persons were warned on pain of imprisonment to keep silence while the articles of impeachment were exhibited. No such injunction was needed, however, for the gallery had already been hushed by curiosity into a profound quiet more than an official mandate could produce.

Reading the Articles.

Mr. Benjamin immediately rose and unfolded what looked like about two quires of foolcap paper, stitched into book form, from which he proceeded to read the articles of impeachment. His voice was firm, his reading slow and measured, and every word he uttered was audible in the remotest part of the chamber. The galleries listened with marked attention in which respect they were quite in contrast with the floor. To the Senators and members present, it seemed like a thrice told tale. They had heard it all before, and with the exception of Mr. Howard, of Michigan, there did not seem to be an attentive listener among them. Some read newspapers, others wrote letters, and others sat restlessly in their seats during the twenty-five minutes it took Mr. Bingham to complete his task. It became tedious even to the galleries before its conclusion, there was such an endless repetition of phrases and sentences about the year of our Lord and the said Andrew Johnson. The managers stood up during the reading, except Mr. Stevens, who resumed his seat after standing about five minutes. The old man smiled pleasantly at the allusion to him in the citation from the President's St. Louis speech contained in General Butler's article of impeachment.

At the conclusion of the reading the managers took their seats. The President *pro tem.* announced that the Senate would take due notice of the impeachment, and inform the House of Representatives when it was ready to proceed with the trial. Managers and members then returned to the House, and the Senate resumed its legislative business.

Mr. Henderson took the floor and delivered a long speech on Mr. Sherman's funding bill, which finds few listeners.

Notifying the Chief Justice.

Later in the day, a committee of three was appointed to wait upon the Chief Justice and inform him that the Senate will be ready at one o'clock to-morrow to resolve itself into a high court of impeachment.

The Chief Justice's Letter.

Reference should have been made in an early part of this sketch to the letter of the Chief Justice laid before the Senate this morning, which takes the ground that the court of impeachment must be organized before the articles can be presented. The letter was referred to the special committee having charge of the subject of impeachment. It was not favorably received, and will probably be neither acted upon nor again heard of in the Senate. Senators are very free to express their condemnation of the Chief Justice for writing it, or for taking notice in any official way of what was being done in Congress until officially informed of the fact. So the High Court of Impeachment will be organized to-morrow at one o'clock. Nothing more will be done to-morrow than to notify the President and give him a certain number of days at the expiration of which to appear before the bar of the Court.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR submitted the following:

To the Senate of the United States:

Inasmuch as the sole power to try impeachment is vested by the Constitution in the Senate, and it is made the duty of the Chief Justice to preside when the President of the United States is on trial, I respectfully submit the following observations in respect to the proper mode of proceeding upon impeachments, which has been preferred by the House of Representatives against the President, now in office. That when the Senate sits for the trial of an impeachment, it sits as a court, seems unquestionable. Under the trial of an impeachment of the President, this court must be constituted of the members of the Senate with the Chief Justice presiding, seems equally true.

The Federalist is regarded as the highest contemporary authority on the construction of the Constitution, and in the 65th number the functions of the Senate sitting in the judicial capacity as a court, for the trial of impeachment are examined. In a paragraph explaining reasons for uniting the supreme court with the Senate in the formation of a court of impeachment, it is observed that to ascertain the extent of that union to be obtained from making the Chief Justice of that court the President of the court of impeachment, as is proposed in the plan of the Constitution, would be the inconsiderable addition of the former into the latter will be sufficiently evident. Perhaps, to prevent mere this authority seems to leave no doubt upon either of the propositions just stated and the statement of them will serve to place the question upon which I think it my duty to state my reasons for my reflections to the Senate, namely, at what period in the case of an impeachment of the President, would the court of impeachment be organized under oath as directed in the Constitution. It will readily suggest itself to any one who reflects on this subject, and I am happy in the belief, which is held to many Senators, that besides the reason assigned in the *Federalist*, there must have been still another for the provision requiring the Chief Justice to preside in the court of impeachment. Under the Constitution, in case of the vacancy in the office of President, the Vice President succeeds, and it was doubtless intended that the Senate should not be deprived of the impeachment on the part of the House, in any such contingency. Therefore, it still less warranted opinion that articles of impeachment could only be presented to a court of impeachment that no one of the persons named in the Constitution as qualified could, and that rules for the government of the proceedings of such court should be established by the court itself.

I have found myself unable to come to any other conclusion than these. I can assign no reasons for requiring the senate to organize as a court under any other than its ordinary presiding officer in the case before proceedings upon an impeachment of the President, which does not exist when they apply to the latter. I am informed that the Senate has proceeded upon other views, and it is not my purpose to express what its superior wisdom may have directed. And should cases still severer than that now before us may ever arise when the grave proceedings now in progress will be cited as a precedent, the instance is impossible such an occasion may come. Inasmuch, therefore, as the Constitution has charged the Chief Justice with an important function in the trial of an impeachment of the President, it has seemed to me fitting and obligatory, where he is unable to concur in the views of the Senate concerning matters essential to the trial, that his respectful dissent should appear.

S. P. CHASE.

Chief Justice of the United States.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, it was ordered printed and referred to the select Committee of seven.

The bill to settle the account of Captain George Henry Preble, of the navy, was passed.

The bill for the extension of the capitol grounds was amended and passed.

The bill to pay Philip P. Fendal the balance due for editing the Madison papers was passed.

The bill to further provide for and give effect to the grant in regard to public lands in Nevada was amended and passed.

The bill providing for holding a Circuit Court at Erie, Pa., was passed.

At five minutes past one, the managers of the impeachment appeared, followed by members of the House, the latter ranging themselves outside the bar of the Senate, the managers having taken the seats provided for them in the following order: Bingham on the right, Boutwell, Stevens, Logan, Wilson, Williams and Butler. The Speaker of the House was invited to a seat beside the President *pro tem.*, and was escorted to his seat by Mr. GRIMES.

Silence having been restored, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. BINGHAM, said:

Mr. President, the managers on the part of the House of Representatives, by order of the House, are ready at the bar of the Senate to exhibit articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

The President *pro tem.*—The Sergeant-at-Arms will make proclamation.

The Sergeant-at-Arms—Hear ye, hear ye, all persons are ordered to keep silence on pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives is exhibiting to the Senate articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

Mr. BINGHAM then rose and read the articles of impeachment, the managers also standing, with the exception of Mr. Stevens.

At a quarter to two the reading of the articles was concluded, and the managers and other members of the House retired.

The CHIEF JUSTICE offered an order that during the pending trial, no person shall be admitted to the galleries except on tickets issued daily by the Sergeant-at-Arms, not exceeding the number that can be accommodated with seats, having the passage entirely free; that such tickets shall be issued to foreign legations; that each Senator shall be entitled to four tickets, each member of the House two; the Chief Justice and each Justice of the Supreme Court to two each; the Judge of the Court of Claims to two; reporters of the press to sixty tickets, and the remainder to be distributed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who is authorized to carry out these orders, and to employ, under directions of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, sufficient means for the preservation of order.

On the suggestion of Mr. SHERMAN it was laid on the table.

The funding bill was taken up, and Mr. HENDERSON addressed the Senate.

Mr. HENDERSON advocated the reduction of the rate of interest on bonds to 5-20's, believing the contracts made with bondholders were made subject to future legislation; that new loans of such be negotiated to take up the 6's per cent. debt. He would not take from one side of the contract and admit payment in gold to be obligatory, provided the creditors would reduce their interest to compensate for appreciating their bonds, even from 7's, the present value, to the par of gold. If the creditors refused to fund on fair terms, he would not fund at all, but adopt such a policy as will enable the United States to take up the securities as they mature, at which time all can proceed by taxation, and new loans at three and a half or four per cent. to provide the means for retiring them. He denied that a depreciated paper was the greatest of curses. A six per cent loan equal in value to one-eighth of the nation's wealth was a worse. He thought a the amount of currency per capita was needed here of that required in England and France, or making allowance for their greater wealth, half as much more, which would give us an aggregate circulation of fifteen hundred millions. The Government could relieve hundreds of millions by issuing securities with a lower rate of interest, and placing an equivalent discount in the body of the bond. He denied being a republican. He adhered to Democracy as he understood it plainly to read. He sought the same end as the Senator from Vermont, Mr. Morrill, but thought his plan would result in a failure.

After replying at length to various criticisms on his [Henderson's] bill, and recapitulating the arguments in its favor, he closed with the expression of the hope that if defeated, no other funding bill would be passed during this session.

At the conclusion of Mr. Henderson's remarks, the bill was postponed.

Mr. HOWARD, from the select committee of seven, offered the following resolutions and orders:

Resolved, That at one o'clock to-morrow afternoon the Senate will proceed to consider the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, at which time the oath of affirmation required by the rules of the Senate, sitting for the trial of impeachments, shall be administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, as presiding officer of the Senate, to the members of the Senate now in their seats, and the Senate will at the time aforesaid receive the managers appointed by the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate lay this resolution before the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That a copy of the rules of procedure and practice in the Senate when sitting on the trial of impeachment, be communicated by the Secretary to the House of Representatives, and a copy thereof delivered by him to each member of the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the articles of impeachment presented against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be printed.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved a substitute which was rejected.

The resolution and order were then adopted serially.

Mr. POMEROY, from the same committee, presented an additional order, providing for notice to the Chief Justice, requesting his attendance as presiding officer and for the appointment of a committee to conduct him to the chair. Adopted.

The CHAIR appointed as such Committee Messrs. Pomeroy, Wilson and Buckalew.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House immediately proceeded to the consideration of the additional articles of impeachment offered yesterday by Mr. JENCKES, who advocated its adoption.

Messrs. HIGBY and LAWRENCE, of Ohio, supported the proposition. The latter desired to offer a resolution directing the managers of impeachment to present to the Senate the first impeachment to impeachment agreed upon by the House, that they proceed to ask the judgment of the Senate thereon after a proper hearing, and that if they afterwards find it necessary, they should present the remaining articles in succession.

Mr. BINGHAM expressed the hope that the resolution would not be agreed upon.

The SPEAKER stated that it was not before the House.

Mr. JENCKES then moved the previous question on the adoption of the article offered by him. It charges unlawful intent and design on the part of the President to assume and exercise control and command of the armies of the United States without being bound by the laws establishing rules for the Government and the regulation of the land and naval forces of the United States.

The House, under the lead of Mr. BINGHAM, refused to second the previous question, and then, on his motion, the article was referred to the managers.

The House then, at one o'clock, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair, and proceeded to the Senate in company with the managers, to present to that body the articles of impeachment.

At a quarter before two the Committee of the Whole of the House returned to the Hall, and its Chairman, Mr. DAWES, reported that the managers of impeachment on the part of the House had presented to the Senate the articles of impeachment against the President of the United States, and had been informed by its presiding officer that the Senate would take action thereon.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, offered various resolutions for printing extra copies of documents. Adopted.

He also reported back, with the recommendation that it pass, Senate bill in relation to the promulgation of the laws of the United States. Passed.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of the United States Courts of the Kansas District over Indian Territory. Adopted.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, called up the joint resolution reported from that committee relative to R. R. Butler, representative elect from the First Congressional District of Tennessee. The joint resolution provides that Butler be admitted to a seat as representative on taking the usual oath to support the Constitution, and the test oath, with the exception of the following words: "that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States."

Mr. DAWES explained the report and resolution of the committee.

Mr. KERR proposed to amend by relieving Mr. Butler from taking other portions of the test oath.

Mr. BAKER supported the resolution.

Mr. PEICE opposed it, declaring he would not abate a jot or tittle of the stringency of the test oath.

Mr. COOK moved to recommit, with instructions to report a general law providing that no person elected to office shall be required to take the test oath if he shall have been relieved from disability to hold office under the constitutional amendment, known as the 14th article; also, to report a bill to remove disabilities of R. R. Butler, in the manner provided for in such article.

Mr. PAINE moved to amend the preamble so as to make it recite that Mr. Butler had performed honorable service in the army of the United States from September, 1863, to May, 1864. That was the only ground on which he would care for the passage of the bill.

Mr. BEAMAN offered a resolution instructing the General commanding the army to report the number of votes cast for and against the adoption of the Alabama Constitution. Adopted.

Mr. DRIGGS offered a resolution reciting that the duty on foreign copper is disproportionately low; that ruin is threatened to the copper producing interest; while the duty on iron is 90 per cent. and on lead is 50 per cent., on ingot copper only 15 per cent., and on copper ores only 5 per cent.; and instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of so modifying the tariff laws as to impose a duty of five cents per pound on imported ingot, pig, bar and rolled copper; four cents per pound on pure copper, and three cents on copper ores. Adopted.

Mr. WARD offered a resolution reciting frauds of claim agents, and instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report what further legislation is necessary for the better protection of soldiers and sailors. Adopted.

Mr. KELLEY introduced a bill in relation to back pay and bounty of officers. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. BARNES introduced a joint resolution respecting national banks in liquidation. Referred to the Committee on Banking.

Adjourned.

OHIO.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The State Ticket Nominated.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

Resolutions in Favor of Grant and Wade

Impeachment of Johnson Approved

COLUMBUS, O., March 4.—In the Convention permanent organization was effected by choosing as President Lieut. Gov. John C. Lee, and one Vice President from each District: Secretary, T. C. Donaldson. It made the following nominations: Judge of the Supreme Court, Wm. White, of Clark; Secretary of State, Isaac R. Sherwood, of Williams county; Board of Public Works, James Moore, School Commissioner, Capt. J. H. Morris; Clerk of Supreme Court, Rodney Faas. Delegates for the State at large to the National Convention, Fred. Hassaurek, John C. Lee, John Bingham and James Scott, of Warren. Senatorial Electors, David Todd and Samuel Galloway.

Central Committee—First District, A. C. Sands; second, James Morgan; third, Felix Mansfield; fourth, P. Howard Reid; fifth, W. S. Symonds; sixth, W. R. Smith; seventh, A. D. Rogers; eighth, A. E. Lee; ninth, George W. Knapp; tenth, Moses R. Bailey; eleventh, J. J. McDonough; twelfth, A. L. Keller; thirteenth, C. B. Griffin; fourteenth, G. W. Shirkleff; fifteenth, D. A. Russell; sixteenth, Lewis Newton; seventeenth, J. K. Rannford; eighteenth, H. W. Curtis; nineteenth, Alphonso Hart.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, By the Union party of Ohio, in Convention assembled, that the National Republican Union Party, organized at the birth of the country, having defeated the atrocious attempt lately made by John C. Breckinridge and others, and James Scott, of Warren. Senatorial Electors, David Todd and Samuel Galloway.

Resolved, That with Ulysses Grant, as our candidate for President, and Schuyler Colfax, for Vice President, and the history of the last seven years before us, we confidently appeal to the loyalty, patriotism and intelligence of the American people for success.

Resolved, That the chief obstruction to the pacification of the country has been the persistent opposition of Andrew Johnson to the constitutional civil Government in the rebellious States, under the authority of Congress, by which he has encouraged the impenitent in the rebellion, and revived the hopes of a vanquished people, and has thus given all the essential aid and comfort to the enemies of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the action of the House of Representatives in first preferring against the high constitutional prerogative by the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, of crimes and misdemeanors in office, and believing it to be the constitutional function of the Senate to sit as a Court of Justice, to finally determine every question of law and fact arising in the course of the prosecution, we invoke from all parties a peaceable and law-abiding submission to its judgment in the case.

Resolved, That by the indecent haste and precipitation with which the Democratic party in time of State rescinded the resolutions ratifying the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and rejecting the fifteenth, which was contained in said amendment, propositions which the people of the State, by a majority of 50,000 in addition, had indorsed with over 40,000 majority, the Democratic party has again manifested their determination to power would put in jeopardy the results of our great struggles, unless wind has been compiled for the war, and again plunge the country into disorder, confusion, anarchy, and perhaps a war of races; that to avoid the calamity of a Democratic victory it becomes the duty of all true lovers of their country to unite, in regarding for the time being all side issues on questions for the present, until the full measure of fatal reaction has passed, and the fruits of the war are permanently secured by the election of a loyal, reliable and patriotic President.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the determination of Congress to retrench the expenses of the Government, and that we urge upon the immediate necessity of the reduction of the army and navy, and a thorough examination and simplification of the system of federal taxation, so as to equalize and lighten the burdens of taxation of the people.

Resolved, That the National faith be pledged itself to the faithful payment of the public debt according to the letter and spirit of the laws under which it was issued; and bonds should be paid in the currency of the country, which may be a legal tender for all purposes except coupons, which are payable to redeem such bonds.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the policy of Congress in arresting the contraction, and believe that the issue of currency should be commensurate with the wants and requirements of the business of the people.

Resolved, That justice and sound policy require that all property should bear its equal share of public burdens, and that the law exempting from taxation all United States bonds hereafter issued, by making them liable by express provisions of law to taxation properly assessed.

Resolved, That we urge upon the national authorities the propriety of initiating negotiations to establish international rules of expatriation upon the basis of our naturalization laws, so that each nation shall protect its naturalized citizens in all rights emanating from or allegiance, and confirming all rights of citizenship as we understand it, and that the Government to extend adequate and equal protection to all its citizens at home and abroad, whether native naturalized, when in the legitimate and peaceable exercise of their legal or international rights.

Resolved, That we tender to our brave men and sailors of the Republic our expressions of heartfelt gratitude for their noble services and sacrifices, which will forever be held in affectionate remembrance of the American people, and that while we call upon the Government to do full justice to the great cause which their valor and endurance have saved in the past, we pledge to the soldier and sailor who survive and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in the field, the public faith for the payment of all their pensions and bounties.

Resolved, That we remember with pride and satisfaction the services of that noble patriot and statesman and son of Ohio, Edwin M. Stanton, and, that we hereby heartily indorse his recent official action in retaining his position as Secretary of War, and trust that his valuable services will be continued at the head of the War Department.

COLUMBUS, March 4.—The State Central Committee met to-night to organize. The Executive Committee are: President—Lewis D. Bailey; Secretary, Rodney Faas; Treasurer, S. S. Warner; D. D. Harrison, Wm. R. Thrall, E. L. Taylor.

Upon the fruit prospect of 1868, the St. Louis *Journal of Agriculture* says: "The prospect for an abundant crop of peaches the coming season is very promising indeed. The same may be said of nearly all other fruits. The severe drought of the fall prevented a late growth, and the young wood was well ripened before winter. The fruit buds were not sufficiently developed to be particulary susceptible to injury by frost, and unless they are injured by the late spring frosts we shall have a full crop."

HARRISBURG.

Snow Drifts---Detention of Trains---Democratic Convention---Hard Accounting for Good Men in the Democratic Party ---General Appropriation Bill---Amount of Appropriations---Charitable Institutions in Allegheny County---Speaker Davis's Position on Free Railroad Law.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 3, 1868.

The snow yesterday and the high wind last night, drifted the cuts on the railroads so full that no train has arrived here from the West since nine o'clock last night. The Philadelphia express, that should have been here at 2:30 this morning, and the Fast Line that should have been here at five o'clock are not here yet—being now eight hours behind time. It ceased snowing about dark last night, and set in very cold and stormy. This morning was almost as cold as any this winter. In consequence of the snow drifts and detention of the trains very few delegates to the Democratic State Convention have as yet arrived. There is very little interest manifested by those who are candidates for the empty honor of a nomination for either Surveyor General or Auditor General. Very few seem disposed to let their names be used in connection with the nomination for the former officer whilst the contest for the latter appears to be between Gen. W. H. Davis, of Bucks, Chas. E. Boyle, Esq., of Fayette, Dr. A. D. Markley, of Montgomery, and "Uncle Jake" Zeigler, of Butler. Davis was the candidate of that party for Auditor General in 1865 and was nicely beaten by that plain, practical, unpretending man and brave, loyal soldier Gen. J. F. Hartranft, who will again be elected to the same position by an overwhelming majority. It matters very little who gets the empty honor of a nomination; as they are destined to receive an overwhelming defeat next October.

It is strange how blind some people are in regard to political matters. There are some questions of State policy in regard to which honest men may differ. In fact, from our very nature, no two men being exactly alike in appearance, and not having minds capable of seeing things in the same light, it could not reasonably be expected that all men would agree upon such questions; but there are certain moral truths that are almost as self-evident as that there is a self-existing and all powerful Creator of all things, and therefore it is strange that in regard to such political principles good and honest men should differ, and that party associations and surroundings, that they can remain in and support a party that has so damning a record during the rebellion as the modern Democratic party has.

I have had a number of the House of Representatives in my eye whose character, intelligence and christianity have all been demonstrating against going it blind on all questions that have been before the Legislature; but went very far towards following his party right or wrong. But there are some things so manifestly wrong, which his party indorses, that he has refused to bow the knee and follow the leading of those who claim to be leaders. On actual questions he has shown himself to be guided by conviction of right and justice rather than by party. He is a true and thorough temperance man and a good legislator. I refer to W. J. Jenks, of Jefferson county. Most of his party—no matter what their pretensions are for morality—adhere to party regardless of right. I mean their judgment is perverted and their conscience smothered by means of party prejudice, whenever they come to vote on political questions.

The House was engaged all last evening and to-day, considering the General Appropriation bill. It consists of fifty-three sections and covers twenty-eight printed pages. The snow storm not only seemed to block up the Railroads, but appears to have blocked up the House on this bill. It has been fighting its way through the Pennsylvania Training School for feeble minded children since 9 o'clock last night, and up to noon to-day had made no progress. As this bill was amended in the Committee of the Whole it amounted in the aggregate to the million of dollars one hundred and seventy-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars. The appropriations to charitable institutions amount to two hundred and ninety-one thousand six hundred dollars. Only of these amounts the "Western Pennsylvania Hospital" gets one hundred and twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars. The School of Design in Pittsburgh seventeen hundred dollars. "Home for Friendless Children" in Allegheny City ..... dollars. New Brighton Retreat for Insane Females, three thousand dollars. So that charitable institutions in Allegheny county alone will get this year out of the State Treasury *seventy-eight thousand three hundred dollars*, whilst her similar institutions the city and county of Philadelphia only get *eighty-nine thousand dollars*. So that I think there can be no complaint this year that Philadelphia gets more than her share out of the State Treasury for charitable institutions.

There was an excited debate last night and this forenoon on the bill to appropriate to appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars for the Pennsylvania Training School for feeble minded children, at Media, in Delaware county. Campbell's boys have been out with all their forces and Professors of that institution have treated pupils badly, and over-worked them on the farm connected with it, and had literally made laboring hands out of those who had been sent there for instruction. Sworn testimony was produced to substantiate these charges. They were decided by the parties having charge of the institution. Some of these institutions, that are called charitable institutions, are a curse to every thing they do for afflicted humanity—in the Western part of the State, have been charged with very great dereliction of duty. A very aggravated case of neglect and bad treatment was reported to the Legislature by an intelligent citizen of Rostraver township, in Westmoreland county. Institutions that are established for the alleviation of suffering humanity, and which are fed and paid for from the parties who are unfortunate enough to be compelled to seek relief at their hands, but which every year are asking to be made beneficiaries of the State Treasury, should be managed by persons of strict integrity and large hearted benevolence.

I find I was mistaken in regard to Speaker Davis's position on the Free Railroad Law. He assures me that he not only voted for the House bill, but prefers it to the Senate bill, and appointed the Committee of Conference with the view of securing the adoption of the House bill by that Committee. He informs me, and I am also informed by others, that Mr. Westbrook, the member from Wayne, has pledged himself to stand by Mr. Wilson for the House bill, which will secure a majority in favor of reporting it to their respective Houses for adoption. I was under the impression at the time I wrote last Friday's letter, that both Westbrook and Watt were favorable to the Senate bill. So were quite a number of the Free Railroad members of the House, and therefore I presumed Speaker Davis was so too. But having assurance from himself that such is not the fact, I wish to make the correction so as not to put him in a false position before the public. I know he was a true Free Railroad man, but at some others who were known and recognized as genuine friends of a Free Railroad law actually prefer the Senate to the House bill, I didn't think it very strange that the Speaker should take the same view. I would not knowingly do him injustice, because I look upon him as one of the best presiding officers I have ever seen in the chair and besides one of the cleverest men in the State. And as he nobly redeems all his pledges given before his election, I am glad to be able to state that he has not failed even in this last act. JENKS.

Good for Home Consumption.

Actors and actresses submit to a great deal, and we are

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE proceedings of the Convention of Petroleum dealers, reported in another part of the paper, will be read with interest; also the statistics, bearing on the petroleum trade of Pittsburgh, given in the same connection.

JUDGE MCCANDLESS, yesterday, upon the question raised before him, as to when the year mentioned in the 33d section of the Bankrupt Law expires, decided that it expires on the 1st day of June next. After that date the fifty per cent. clause becomes operative.

By reference to the card rates of Iron and Nails, published in another column of this paper, it will be seen that there has been a reduction of one-quarter cent per pound on nearly all descriptions of iron, and of fifty cents per keg on all kinds of nails. The reduction went into effect on Monday last.

MR. GREELEY, in a speech before the Wisconsin Republican Convention last week, expressed the opinion that at least ten thousand fraudulent votes were cast by the Democrats in Pennsylvania last fall. It is not because Mr. GREELEY says it that we believe this to be true; the evidence establishing the general fact that SHARSWOOD was elected by fraudulent voting, is abundant. Let us, therefore, have a registry law, for the cities at any rate. Better for the whole State, however.

CONGRESS will do well to follow closely popular sentiment as it is expressed by the Republican press, and it is the duty of the press to speak out plainly that Congress may be instructed. A case in point is the supplemental articles of impeachment, in regard to which the opposition of the Republican press is universal, as it is also in urging the necessity of confining the trial to the points embraced in the original charges, and concluding the trial as speedily as possible. Whether the result be conviction or acquittal, the popular demand is that no time be lost in reaching it.

SEVENTEEN negative votes will save Mr. JOHNSON. In the Senate the Democrats have eleven. If six Republican Senators make up their minds against impeachment the indictment will fail. Certain vague rumors are floating about which seem to give the friends of the President some hope; and in this connection the names of Senators FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL, ANTHONY, ROSS, SPRAGUE and FRELINGHUYSEN are frequently spoken and written, and in some quarters there is considerable speculation as to the motives which will be apt to weigh with them; which, taken separately or as a whole, strongly remind one that even United States Senators are human and, generally act pretty much as the average of mankind.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEFENSE.

The defense of President JOHNSON is to be conducted by Mr. B. R. CURTIS, of Boston, and Attorney General STANBERY. We learn from the *Advertiser* that Mr. CURTIS left Boston on Monday morning for Washington. The same paper remarks that "it is not improbable that the greatest difficulty of the defenders of the President will be to persuade their client to hold his tongue."

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND GEN. GRANT.

All are aware that a man cannot devote himself with entire devotion to the promotion even of a good cause, without suffering more or less the penalty of one-sided effort. In WENDELL PHILLIPS this truth is strikingly illustrated. As an earnest anti-slavery man and champion of abolition he was in opposition so long and sustained his part with such enthusiasm that antagonism has become his element. "He is nothing unless critical." He seems unable to talk for five minutes without entering a protest against whatever personal partialties his hearers may entertain. Really in reading Mr. PHILLIPS's denunciation of some of the men whom the people most delight to honor, it is impossible sometimes not to fear that he has quite got rid of conscience. In his lecture in Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, a few evenings ago, he characterized General GRANT in a strain which it is difficult to reconcile with the belief that Mr. PHILLIPS recognizes the obligation of justice or truth. He speaks of GRANT as "a soldier without ideas." This merely means that General GRANT neither makes speeches nor writes long letters. The very extravagance of the charge defeats the object of the railer. And much more was said of the same purport which could not have been said by any man able or disposed to do justice to the sagacious judgment and solid knowledge of affairs displayed by General GRANT for the last five years in the most difficult and trying positions. In the same lecture Mr. PHILLIPS censures and ridicules the General for not having assumed supreme power, set the President and laws at defiance, and for the protection of the Southern unionists done several other things. We may be quite sure that if GRANT had taken the course indirectly indicated by PHILLIPS as the right one, PHILLIPS would have been one of the first to denounce him. Verily it is easy to be critical if the censor feels at liberty to disregard truth and justice.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

Our paper of yesterday contained two short articles relating to female education. In one of them was chronicled the surprising discovery recently made in England, that girls are superior to boys in aptitude for the mastery of mathematics—hitherto regarded as pre-eminently a masculine study. In the other article His Holiness, PIO NONO, in the exercise of his office as the dispenser of moral and religious light to Christendom, passed a very harsh judgment on certain reformers who have for some time been striving to raise the standard of female education in France. Perhaps, to the historical student, the contents of both paragraphs in their radical purport and significance, are about equally satisfactory and encouraging. We have no quarrel with the Holy Father nor are we conscious of any temptation to make him the subject of our faraway criticism. It is not censure, but the mere concession of desert, to say that in commending Bishop DUPANLOUP and in denouncing the educational reformers, the Pope is simply uttering the voice of precedent. The wisdom of ages speaks through him, and in refusing to be imposed upon by the fine phrases and lofty pretensions of the Bishop's opponents, the Pope is making manifest that he possesses somewhat at least of the practical sagacity befitting the head of a church at once infallible and unchangeable. While the simplest layman, with the requisite knowledge of the past, cannot fail to admire and applaud his Holiness's shrewdness in denouncing the higher education of women, a deeper insight into human nature is necessary to justify the exceedingly harsh terms employed in the letter. Many will wonder at and at first condemn the application of such phrases as "cynical daring," "corrupting education," "schemes of impiety," "the most extreme impudence," and others of the sort, to apparently well intentioned efforts to expand, cultivate and refine the minds of the mothers and daughters of France. A little reflection will, however, make all clear. The finer and more attractive in appearance an evil thing happens to be, the more urgent the need of giving it a bad name. This principle was understood and practiced centuries before there was a Pope at Rome—SOCRATES endeavored to teach his young fellow citizens to think, and his attempts seem to have been well adapted to their object. His enemies, however, charged him with "corrupting the youth," and with "introducing new demons" ("the strange and unheard of projects" of the Pope's letter) and he was thus rendered odious and the way prepared for his condemnation and death by hemlock. Several modern and protestant illustrations of this controversial method, will occur to every reader.

To the statement in yesterday's paper regarding the examination of girls in the Cambridge studies we are enabled to add the detail—that "they seldom make blunders in the essentials of a demonstration, while the boys make them in all parts of the process with equal facility." While some will regard the fact as the most satisfactory proof possible that girls are equal, if not superior to boys in intellectual power, there are others who will reject it as being inconclusive. They will recollect that Lord BACON, VOLTAIRE, DR. FRANKLIN and Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON have all concurred in the dogma that "mathematics is a study in which the meanest abilities may excel." No doubt in mathematics the transitions from truth to truth are very short, and under proper teaching a mind of a quite common order is capable of making respectable acquisitions in the study. A better test would be the application of mathematical invention. It is more interesting to know and more important in fact that in all the progressive countries of Christendom efforts are made to give girls essentially the same education which their brothers receive. This is the true, and indeed the only method of settling "the woman question," as it is sometimes called. Those who favor a change in the status of women sometimes speak in terms of discouragement, and even of decp despondency about the difficulties to be encountered in the Reform. Those who desire, or contemplate a complete revolution in women's political and social position, may reasonably despair o the realization of their wishes. Their schemes are mere dreams which cannot become realities until the female nature shall have undergone a radical change. On the other hand those sober minded and judicious reformers who believe that woman's condition in the social organization admits of improvement, that some of her unquestionable rights are withheld, and that in some material respects she may be elevated, not only without injury, but with much advantage to society and the State—may find much to encourage them in the history of the last hundred years. In the course of that time in several great countries legislation has done much for the amelioration of her lot. Legislation in this direction has been the mere expression and conversion into fact of the general sentiment of enlightened men on the subject. This topic might be extensively illustrated. It would be easy to show that within a little more than a hundred years a marvelous and radical revolution has taken place in the style of speaking and writing about women, and consequently in the habit of thinking about them. To see this compare the poems—satires included—that appeared in England during the first fifty years of the eighteenth century with the same class of works produced in our own day. The result of such a comparison will be found wholly in favor of the present. POPE was the most popular poet of his age, and was a favorite in the highest society. Yet he could write, "Nothing so true as what you once let fall, most women have no character at all. Matter too soft a lasting mark to bear, and best distinguished by black, brown or fair." And again, "Woman and fool are too hard things to hit, for true no meaning puzzles more than wit." We could multiply extracts of this tenor to almost any extent. No poet could write in such a strain at the present day without incurring penalties of a very unpleasant description. The explanation of the change we suppose to be a real elevation in the character of that half of humanity. Civilization in its various agencies—especially education intellectual and social—by making her what she ought to be—has inspired the respect with which woman is regarded, and invested her with the influence she exerts. If the true end of education is to develope and strengthen all the faculties of the soul and body—no good reason can be given why girls should not receive the same elementary culture both of mind and body which is believed to be best for boys. And in the equal education of both sexes, we doubt not, will at last be found the satisfactory solution of most of the questions now agitated as to the hardship and injustice endured by women. Educate both sexes equally well and neither will be able long to oppress the other. Both will be able to take care of themselves.

A WRITER in the Chicago *Tribune* complains of the exorbitant charges on the Union Pacific Railroad. The fare from the terminus to Omaha, a distance of 537 miles, is $52 50, almost ten cents per mile. The fare from Omaha to New York, three times the distance, nearly 1,500 miles, is only a trifle over $40. Freight is charged in proportion, and I venture nothing in saying that freight can be shipped cheaper from New York to Cheyenne than from Omaha to Cheyenne. What is the result of this short-sighted policy? People are deterred from traveling or shipping over a road charging such excessive rates. The country can reasonably ask Congress to protect it from these enormous charges. Thousands who otherwise would penetrate into and develop the western regions will be deterred from doing so by the unreasonable expense. The country at large—the national treasury—has a direct interest in having emigration encouraged and production stimulated by cheap transportation.

THE English newspaper publishers are compelled to rely on Hoe & Co., New York, for their fast presses, and the complaint is they cannot get enough of them. The London *News* have been waiting several months and are yet "swearing mad," because they have to wait. It is stated as a "singular fact" that the presses cannot be made in England, owing to "the high price of labor;" we suppose skilled labor—that of no ordinary kind—is meant. Several penny paper projects are on foot in London, and some of them are waiting on the American press manufacturers. As a general fact, the London papers are not great financial successes. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, whose reputation is extensive, has a daily circulation of about seven thousand copies.

THE Republican Convention of Cumberland county on Monday elected Lemuel Todd and Captain Vale, delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to support Grant and Curtin for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

MR. J. R. GRANT only states the truth respecting his illustrious son, says the New York *Sun*, when he says, as he does in this week's *Ledger*, that notwithstanding he has served so long in the army, he was never known to use a profane word. This can be said of very few of our Generals, for in the intense excitement of critical military operations men who are not habitual swearers will sometimes be led into profanity. But General GRANT was never heard to utter an oath under any circumstances. The *Ledger* very properly adds to Mr. Grant's remark, that the General's repugnance to profanity will not prevent his taking the oath of office.

A QUESTION which now agitates the fashionables in Europe is: "How are fine ladies to preserve themselves against vulgar imitation?" The other day at a ball in Nice, a Russian Princess wore diamonds valued at $100,000. But so did the wife of M. Hartman, who made his fortune by inventing the Magenta dye; her diamonds were as rich and valuable as the Princess's. Similar events have occurred in England, and Belgravia is disgusted at the impertinence of "common people."

CONSOLIDATION.

Letter from Judge Mellon to Thomas Steel, Esq.

EAST LIBERTY, March 3, 1868.

THOMAS STEEL, Esq.

My Dear Sir: I have read with considerable interest your favor addressed to me in the columns of the COMMERCIAL of this morning; and whilst I can hardly understand why you single me out from amongst the rest, nor why the individual views of either you or myself are of much importance to the public, I cannot, in courtesy, omit to reply.

You complain of the *harshness* of language used at our anti-consolidation meetings; and I will confess to its having been a little rough or so, such as the manner of outside barbarians is, but when you have us in the city for a while, you will *polish us off*, no doubt, till in manner and tongue we shall become as smooth as yourself. However, you will understand me, '*Squire*, that though it may seem rough to you, certainly no personal disrespect was intended. You have doubtless observed in the course of your expedience, that when people's rights are invaded, or the value of their property depreciated, it has a tendency to ruffle the most placed temper; and this is the only excuse we can offer for the *ill temper* you complain of.

You appeal to me in the most insinuating terms, to admit that there is room for an *honest difference of opinion*, as regards consolidation of these townships. Now I need not admit what never was denied. That those who differ from us are *honest* in their difference we do not question, but if you mean to say that there is reasonable ground of difference, I can admit no such thing. Some people's opinions, you know, are downright honest but exceedingly absurd.

But I am pleased to see you disclaim any act or part in the getting up of the iniquitous consolidation law, or the recent one-sided resolutions passed in Councils. Nevertheless, you must admit, on your part, that we had good reason to suspect you, of having a finger in the pie. It is well you are not on trial for it, because the weight of circumstantial evidence against you could be explained, on no other reasonable hypothesis than your guilt. From the time the consolidation monstrosity was hatched you have been always hovering about it. No parent hen ever scratched more diligently for an only chicken, or fought for it more resolutely when doomed to go to pot. It is no use, '*Squire*, to assure us, as you do, that you had not a voice in its passage in the Legislature, and were not in the Council *Chambers* when the resolutions were passed. That may all be, and may do to tell to the marines! If you were not on the stage you were behind the scenes. Who else stirs up the opposition to our just release from the bondage of consolidation? Ask the good honest people of the old city; and nine at least out of every ten will tell you they have no wish or feeling on the subject, and care nothing whether the townships stay in or go out.

In the next place you tell us our arguments would have been more in place before the October election. This, I confess, is the unkindest cut of all, as it is adding insult to injury. You admit yourself that the majority in every township was against it at the October election; and this too with the shining prospect of a grand general consolidation held up to tempt our people. Of what avail then could be either voting or arguing against it? So far as we were concerned it was a foregone conclusion. Let me give you an exactly parallel case, and you will perhaps see it, for I find it very difficult to get some to see what they don't want to see. Suppose that after you get the law *perfected* and consolidation settled down as you propose, seeing you have succeeded so well with us, might you not try your hand on some of the other townships, say Penn, or Hampton, or McCandless? and you get a similar act to this one passed for the purpose, and have it in like manner left to a vote of the whole, city and townships included. What chance of escape would there be for the poor townships? Can you not proceed on this system of aggression until you consolidate the whole county, and subject it to share your intolerable taxation?

In the next place you tell us the city business tax is a bad argument for our purpose, *because nearly the whole amount is paid by the old city*. Now, '*Squire*, I feel rather uncertain whether you don't intend to deceive your readers by that sentence. Do you mean that the old city will pay *most of the business tax* assessed on business done in the townships? If you don't mean this, what then is the relevancy of your assertion? Let me give you another example in point. My neighbor Mr. Dennison does a fair business here in East Liberty, selling goods perhaps to the extent of $50,000 per annum. Now let me take the figures from your own City Record:

$50,000 at 2½ mills business tax	$112 50
1 horse and wagon, selling goods	12 00
His store building and lot, about the best in the village, not in the city proper, valuation, would be assessed at say $10,000, $10,000 at 15 mills, $150; but this 16 mills includes our previous road tax of 5½ mills, which deduct 55, leaves	75 00
	$199 50

Here we have on this one man a direct increase of taxes by consolidation of $199 50 over what he before paid, and there is not one figure of this which you can explain away or deny. Now pray in what have these townships offended to be subjected to such outrage? If it was not to plunder them, what imagination would have conceived the absurdity of enacting that five townships of farms and garden lands is not of the country but city? You tell us there is besides a city *building* tax to build a City Hall at the postoffice on Smithfield street. In the name of consistency if these townships are of the city why not build the City Hall in the center of the city, to wit: between Oakland and East Liberty, and three miles out of town?

But remembering that it is by sufferance that the obliging editor of the COMMERCIAL allows our side of the question any space in its columns, I must not trespass farther on his patience. THOMAS MELLON.

[Judge Mellon has no warrant for imputing to us anything like unfairness toward either side; for in admitting communications on consolidation we have treated both alike. And as for what we ourselves have had to say on the subject, we well remember that the Judge plied us with reasons in favor of consolidation.—ED. COM.]

The Late Storm.

The storm which commenced Sunday night has been one of the most severe and extensive for many years. From the Chicago papers we learn that nothing like it has been experienced in that city since the terrible storm that ushered in the year 1864, and it is doubtful if that equaled it, except in the severity of its cold. The gale, which amounted to almost a tornado, continued with unabated fury, the snow falling uninterruptedly, until near daylight Tuesday morning. It then lulled itself somewhat, and the morning's dawn, while it looked upon a curious spectacle in the city, gave promise of an unpleasant day. It soon became evident, however, that the storm king had not spent all his fury, and the day proved a very windy one, but the evening witnessed the restoration of quiet among the elements. Several buildings were prostrated, and serious damage was sustained.

ODD USE OF A NEW WORD.—Professor Whitney mentions, as one of his many illustrations of the historical character of word making, that we put on a "pair of rubbers," because when caoutchouc was first brought to us, we could find no better use for it than the rubbing out of pencil nmaks. But overshoes of this material are not universally called "rubbers." In Philadelphia, with reference to the nature of the substance of which they are made, they are called "gums." A Philadelphia gentleman and his wife coming to spend the evening at a house where they were much at home, he entered the parlor alone, and to the question, "Why, where is Emily?" answered, "Oh, Emily is outside cleaning her gums upon the mat." whereupon there was a momentary look of astonishment and then a peal of laughter.

RECENTLY two hundred women called to see the Pope to express their reverence for him and the faith. One of the ladies expressed these sentiments in a speech, to which the Pope replied by an allocution in Italian, reminding his hearers that St. Peter, after his miraculous delivery from prison by an angel, found an asylum from the fury of women. The Holy Father then dwelt severely on the license of the female toilet of the present day, referring to the fantastic head dresses in use, the vestments borrowed from the Pagan Chinese, and the scandalously indecent robes. He exhorted his audience to oppose to this "propaganda of the devil" a counter display of Catholic attire, worthy of their character and sex.

A curious story is current concerning Leverick, the New York city bank defaulter. Immediately after the defalcation, it will be remembered, he absconded, and from that time till now nothing has been heard of him. Detectives, who were placed on his trail, however, are said to have traced him to a Western city, but just as they were about nabbing him orders were sent from New York, through police headquarters, to let him go. The detectives have since returned, and like the bank officers refuse to give any information on the subject.

In New York a few days since a fashionably dressed woman was taken before Justice Cornwell, on a charge of intoxication. Officer Caston, of the Forty-first precinct, arrested her in Fulton street, in a gross state of intoxication. The lady is very intelligent, respectably connected, and until recently has resided with her parents, in Willow street. She was arrested three or four times in February for drunkenness and lose habits. Justice Cornwell sent her to jail for ten days.

PERSONAL.

—Prince Iturbide is a handsome young man, and received his education at St. Barbe. He sleeps in the barracks with the soldiers of his squadron. The Pope has offered him the grade of Major, which he has refused. The Prince is at this moment the lion of the Eternal City; he goes, however, very little into society, and appears to be of a melancholy turn.

—An opera called and founded on "Hamlet," by Ambrose Thomas, is in rehearsal at the Grand Opera, Paris. A theatrical journal says that last week the scene in which *Ophelia* appears mad was gone through for the first time, and that it created such a profound impression on the musicians of the orchestra that they broke into applause.

—"You are made to be kind, generous and magnanimous," says Horace Mann. "If there's a boy in school who has a club-foot don't let him know that you ever saw it. If you will *polish us off*, no doubt, till in manner there is a boy in school with ragged clothes don't talk of rags in his presence. If there's a lame boy in school, assign him some place in the play which does not require much running. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lessons."

—King Louis II. of Bavaria, whose death is reported by cable, was a youthful monarch, not yet having completed his twenty-third year. Born August 25th, 1845, he ascended the throne March 10th, 1864, before he was nineteen. He was in a measure music-mad, caring more for Wagner's compositions "of the future" than for the internal concerns of his kingdom or the politics of Europe and the world at large. Wagner owes much to his patronage. Many of the works of the eccentric and innovating master, for which the public did not care enough to make it worth the while of any manager to produce them, were brought out in most liberal style at the King's expense. A care for "Tannhauser" and a love of "Lohengrin," were a passport to official position and court favor, while a Minister or a General could in no surer way invite disgrace than by preferring the music of the past and the present to the harmony of posterity. It is even said that a matrimonial alliance between Louis—who was among European rulers what Mrs. Stanton's Roscoe is among American Senators, the handsomest—and his cousin Sophia was annulled because the lovers could not agree about Wagner. The grandfather of the king is Lola Montez's Louis. He is still alive, and abdicated in consequence of the unpopularity of himself and his mistress. The new King, Otho, is twenty years old.

—Mrs. Sarah Randall, widow, who died in Windsor, Eng., on the 5th of February, aged seventy-seven, had been for forty years in the Royal household, attached to the service of George III., George IV., and William IV., and after that last monarch's death she was wardrobe woman to the Dowager Queen Adelaide. Mrs. Randall had so devotedly acted while in attendance on William IV. during his last illness, that the Fitzclarence family presented her with a piece of plate bearing a handsome inscription. Mrs. Randall received marks of attention from members of the present Royal household, and Queen Victoria never lost an opportunity of noticing this old servant of her Royal predecessors.

—The Rev. Mr. Potter, of Boston, has accepted a call from Grace Church, New York. The Rev. Mr. Potter is a son of the late Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, and a grandson of the late President Nott, of Union College.

—The birth of a son to the Crown Princess of Prussia increases the number of the Queen's grandchildren to twelve—viz., Princess Royal five; Princess of Wales, three; Princess Alice of Hesse, three; Princess Helen, one.

STATE NEWS.

During the coming season the Pennsylvania Canal is to be enlarged between Columbia and Harrisburg.

The branch railroad from Steamboat Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to West Chester, will be five miles long, the highest grade fifty-seven feet to the mile, and the cost will be $25,000 per mile.

David McConkey, one of the wealthiest men in Chester county, died at his residence in West Chester on Thursday last. The deceased was well known throughout the country, and highly respected. He was in his seventy-fifth year.

The city of Reading has entered her claim as the place for holding the State Fair next fall. Reading says her railroad facilities are great, her fair grounds everything desired and the race track unsurpassed in this State.

Four disguised men entered Horsenger's mill, near Reading, Pa., on Saturday morning at two o'clock, and after tying the miller, Charles Long, robbed him of $1,500. On the same morning Long's house was robbed of $9,000 in United States bonds and gold, it is supposed, by the same party. Neither Long's family, nor three men who slept in the mill were disturbed by the robbers.

The trial of title to the tract of six hundred acres of coal land between Peter A. L. Quick, of Pike county, and the National Anthracite Coal Company, was had at Wilkesbarre last week, and resulted in a verdict to Mr. Quick. The amount at issue was near five hundred thousand dollars.

It is proposed, by several influential and wealthy gentlemen to erect a new rolling mill and nail factory at Birdsboro. Messrs. Davis, Hain and Potteiger have offered four acres of their land, gratis, to the projectors, at the intersection of the Birdsboro and Wilmington Railroad with the Philadelphia and Reading Road, to erect the works on. The estimated cost of the structure is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE carcasses of fine sheep have been recently imported into this country, in a fresh and perfectly preserved condition, by the process of Prof. Gamgee, of the Albert Veterinary College, London. We are informed that this process consists in killing animals with carbonic-oxide gas, bleeding and dressing them as usual, then placing their carcasses in hermetically closed vessels, out of which the air is pumped, and into which grass are admitted. Two of the sheep were brought over in boxes, so that the carcasses have been as easily transmitted as ordinary hams, and the other two sheep came in Prof. Sawyer's metal apparatus. One of the sheep, which had been packed for over four months, was fresh, and dry looking in the interior. The others do not differ in any respect from mutton which has been lying a day or two in a butcher's shop. The one vital feature of this process is that the meat keeps fresh and sweat for months in the open air. It has no taste or smell different from the ordinary fresh meat, and to afford those interested in this question an opportunity of testing this matter for themselves, it is proposed to have a banquet in the course of a few days, at one of the leading hotels, New York, at which meat cured in this way will be served up.

We give one more composition by the West Indies negro boy, two of whose efforts have previously appeared in our columns. It is a treatise on the hippopotamus:

"I of the most Treemenjuice of Animells is the Hippopotamus. He is also called the River Horse because he rezembils An emence Pig, being Amfibbyus and wares no Hare. He has no Tayle and is celebrated for His Emence Teshes. It is very difficult to catch Him as you never know ware to find Him. When you go to the Zoolosjikals you never see Him because He always keeps out of site. Which makes the Ignorent say He is A Fabel. In His Native wilds and originall state He is verry Terrifick. He Treads upon His Eunemeys with His Feet and is the Behee Moth of Scripsher."

The Thames tunnel which has proved an indifferent speculation since its opening in 1843, has now promise of a new life. Two railroads on opposite sides of the Thames are forming a junction by means of the tunnel, and will make gradual entrances a mile distant from either bank. Preparations for this change are now in progress. The original cost of the tunnel was over $4,000,000 sterling. It was sold a few years ago for one-half that amount, but the new stockholders have had no greater cause for felicitation than the former. The receipts have averaged but twenty-five pounds a week, which has been entirely consumed by expenses. Under the railway management the tunnel will probably become the scene of new life, and perhaps, at last, of profit.

There is a dead lock between the English Oxford and American Harvard boat clubs as to the proposed race of Universities. Harvard insists on a straight course and no coxswain. Oxford wants a coxswain and a crooked course. At present the match is likely to go off. The London correspondent is earnestly engaged in writing down the American oarsmen in every letter. Notwithstanding his assertions there is good reason to believe that in a fair contest the Harvard boys, if they did not win, would have no reason to be ashamed of their performance.

A controversy has recently been going on among practical as well as scientific men as to the transparency of molten metals, and in reference to this question, the manager of certain steel works in England has stated that, in pouring out molten steel, the edge of the crucible can be distinctly seen through the flowing sheet of metal. The same testimony will probably be given by practical moulders in this country.

On Sunday, not long since, there took place in the vicinity of Paris a race with velocipedes, open to all nations. A great crowd assembled. The successful competitor was a Frenchman. This kind of amusement is becoming very general with children of larger growth.

CITY MATTERS.

HAMPTON TOWNSHIP NOMINATIONS.—The Republicans of Hampton township have placed in nomination the following ticket, to be voted for at the election on the 17th inst.: Inspector, R. Scott; School Directors, W. W. McKee, F. Fait; Supervisors, John Trumbule, George Allison; Constable, Hamilton Duncan; Auditor, S. Lee; Township Clerk, W. W. McKee; Assessor, John Holmes.

BAIL PIECE LODGED.—A bail piece was lodged yesterday against Thomas Thompson, his bail on a charge of trespass having been forfeited. Thompson is in jail serving out a sentence of three months' imprisonment for assault and battery on Mr. David Hutchinson. His sentence expires to-day, but he will be kept in jail on the bail piece until other security is obtained.

A Well Merited Compliment.

We cordially indorse the following notice of an excellent home institution, taken from the last number of the *Presbyterian Banner*:

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—The founders and friends of this institution have abundant reason to congratulate themselves upon the success which has crowned their efforts to build up, in this busy centre of trade and manufactures, a school in which their daughters and wards can receive at home, an education equal in all respects to that which could be obtained in the foremost Seminaries of the country. Its quiet, though central and accessible location, free from the ordinary distractions of a city school; its ample buildings and convenient halls, admirably arranged and fitted up for purposes of study and instruction; its enlarged accommodations for boarding pupils, and the special care taken of them by the President and his wife; the full corps of experienced and competent instructors, twenty-two in number, carefully chosen with reference to their qualifications for their several positions; the systematic classification of pupils with a view to their occupation in such studies as will best promote the attainment of thorough education; the attention paid both to the solid and the ornamental branches of a college course unusually full and complete; the moderate rates of tuition, and the moral and religious influence which surrounds the pupils, are among the causes to which the prosperity of the college is due, and which entitle it to the favorable consideration of parents and guardians. For full particulars send for a catalogue to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D.

Singular Accident.

A serious accident occurred on Tuesday afternoon to the fireman of engine No. 8, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Hulton Station. It appears that as the train was approach Hulton's, the fireman was leaning out of his cab and looking ahead along the track. There is quite a high and steep embankment beside the road at that point, and suddenly a heavy stone became loosened near the top of the embankment and fell a distance of about thirty feet, striking the fireman with great violence on the head. The unfortunate man was rendered insensible by the blow, and when he reached Hulton his head was bleeding profusely from the cut inflicted. He was taken from the train there, and received proper treatment. His injuries are of a serious nature.

POLICE EQUIPMENTS.—The caps and equipments for the members of the Allegheny police force, ordered some time since by the Police Committee, are now ready, and will be delivered to the force on Saturday. The day police will have blue cloth caps, navy pattern, with silver plated numbers on the front. The night watch will have similar caps, and will be provided with maces and neat belts, such as are carried by the night policemen in this city. The caps for the Lieutenants are similar, but instead of the numbers the letters designating the rank of office will be carved in front.

SERIOUS FALL.—A lad named James Smith, aged about fourteen years, while walking on a log, on the edge of the hill, at the corner of the basin lot, in the Sixth Ward, on Tuesday, slipped and fell down the embankment, a distance of twenty feet. He was picked up in an insensible condition and removed to a house near by, where, by the application of proper remedies, he was restored to consciousness. Fortunately, no bones were broken, but it is feared he was injured internally. He was subsequently removed to his father's residence on Penn street.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—Mr. James V. Donaldson, student at law, was yesterday, on motion of John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., duly qualified and admitted to practice in the courts of Allegheny county. Mr. Donaldson passed a highly creditable examination, and, with his large acquaintance and ability for the practice of his profession, there is no reason why he should not succeed to his entire satisfaction.

BOARD OF CONTROL.—The following are the officers elect of the Allegheny Board of Control, for the ensuing year: President—Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D.; Secretary—R. B. Francis; Treasurer—William Hamilton; Janitor and Messenger—Joseph Marshall.

"THE TRADE OF THE WEST."—This periodical, published by Messrs. Wood & Co., has been issued for the spring trade. It contains the cards of a number of manufacturers and merchants of the city, and is neatly and artistically made up and printed.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Williams.

The jury in the case of Joseph G. Davis vs. J. F. Sahlia, before reported, found that the plaintiff is not entitled to recover any portion of his claim, the defendant having suffered damages to the amount of $218 04—the amount claimed by plaintiff—and they therefore find for the defendant. This verdict is important, inasmuch as there are eight parties who have been sued by the plaintiff, and who have a similar defense.

THE GAS EXPLOSION IN ALLEGHENY.

The Court took up the case of Samuel Bradley vs. The Allegheny Gas Company, being an action for damages to the dwelling of the plaintiff, caused by an explosion of gas, on the 13th of February, 1867? The plaintiff is proprietor of a woolen factory, in the First Ward, Allegheny, fronting on the river at the corner of Darragh street. He had erected a new frame dwelling, on Darragh street, in the rear of the factory, which he had finished and moved into on the 6th of February, just one week before the explosion. The plaintiff alleges that the explosion was caused by a leak in the main pipe on Darragh street; that the ground at that point was "made ground," or filled up, thus allowing the gas to penetrate to and settle under the lower floor of the front part of the dwelling, under which there was no cellar; that after a fire had been lighted in the parlor, the gas underneath the floor ignited and caused the explosion. The house, which was frame, was completely wrecked. The front wall was driven out, at one corner, over two feet; the joist were broken, flooring ripped up, ceilings damaged, windows blown out, furniture smashed, etc. The front wall having been forced out at the bottom, caused the joists in the second floor and also the roof, to "settle down" several inches. A grandchild of the plaintiff, an infant, was so badly injured by the explosion and the falling debris, that it died soon after. The other members of the household escaped with but slight injury. The plaintiff's dwelling was supplied with gas by an attachment from an old service pipe which had been laid to supply the Disciple Church, destroyed by fire some eight or ten years ago. This old service pipe was fifteen feet distant from the house of the plaintiff, and it is alleged that when the connection was made there was no leakage of gas at this point. Evidence was offered to prove that there had been a leak in the main pipe on Darragh street for some time before the explosion, and that the Gas Company had neglected to repair it, even after the attention of the Company's agents had been called to it. The amount of damages alleged to have been sustained is between three and four thousand dollars.

The Gas Company deny the allegation of negligence on their part, and claim that the explosion was as likely to have resulted from a leak in the old service pipe, to which the plaintiff had attached his supply pipe, as from the main pipe on Darragh street. They claim that the old service pipe was free tured by the plaintiff's agent in making the attachment, and that gas was also escaping therefrom. It is not denied that there was a fracture in the main pipe on Darragh street, but it is alleged that this was caused by other parties in making an excavation for a water pipe, which passed under the gas main at the angle—the earth having subsequently sunk so as to unsettle the gas main and cause the break.

M. W. Acheson and D. W. Bell, Esqrs., appear for the plaintiff, and Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., for the defendants. The testimony on behalf of the plaintiff had not been concluded at adjournment.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

Valentine Best vs. John Kramer. This was an action to recover damages for an alleged defamation of character and for false arrest. The history of the case is as follows: Early in the close of the war, and at a time when there were considerable apprehensions felt among those "under fortyfive," as to the chances of being drafted, a movement was made among some of the coal diggers in Kenney's pits, at Green Springs, on the Monongahela river, to drive out all those women who had not taken out their naturalization papers, and were consequently not liable to draft. Valentine Best was employd in the pits, and was one of the parties who xecuted the movement against the aliens. Mr. Kenney was notified that if he did not discharge the aliens, the other diggers would quit work. Mr. Kenney refused to discharge the aliens, and told the strikers they could quit work at once and remove their tools. Mr. Kramer the defendant, was employed in the pit, and although he had his naturalization papers, he refused to turn out. The consequence was, the strikers left of the artes, who returned to the pit, a night or two after, cut the rope on the inclined plane, broke a number of the cr wheels, and did other damage, interrupting the work for several days. Kramer subsequently made an information against Bot for malicious mischief, charging him with lying been concerned in the breaking of tools and sabotage. The Grand Jury ignored the bill, ad Bost, alleging that the charge was false and goundless, brought this information against Kramer for damages. Gaffler and Miller for defendant; T. B. Hamilton for plaintiff. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Mellon.

After eposing of a trifling surety of the peace case the District Attorney called up the case of Jeeph Orris, of Natrona, charged on oath of Mas Elizabeth Rowe with adultery and fornicatio and bastardy. The defendant is a married man, advanced in years, while the prosecutix is a young woman. There were some unusual circumstances connected with the case, but the details need not be stated. The case was ot concluded at adjournment.

United States District Court—Judge M'Candless.

The case against Michael Thicken, which has been on rial in this Court for several days, went to le jury yesterday, but no verdict had been rendered at adjournment.

THE BANKRUPT YEAR.

Judge McCandless, yesterday, upon the question beig raised before him as to when the year mentioned in the thirty-third section of the Banrupt Law expires, decided that it expires on the first day of June next. After that da the fifty per cent. clause becomes operatis.

INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY.

Mess. Jacob Ritzman and Reuben Keller, of Centercounty, were tried before a jury and adjudid bankrupts. Their case goes to the Registr.

A umber of cases were continued until the next tim.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, March 3d, 1868:

John S. Irwin to Wm. Blankenberger, December 27, 1867, two lots in Pittsburgh, on Boss street, 30 by 112 feet, with building	$ 700
Thomas Mellon to Frank Rogers, December 16, 1867, lot in the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 21 feet on Congress street, by 90 feet deep, with buildings	2,200
Wm. Butler to Christian Mattern, July 1, 1866, strip of ground in Reserve township	1
George Eckert to Christian Mattern, July 25, 1868, four lots on the Little Saw Mill Valley Plank Road, in Reserve township, each 25 feet by 100 feet	1,000
Christian Mattern to Charles A. Stimple, February 22, 1868, two of the lots above named, with the strip conveyed by Wm. Baxter	1,000
James Hanlon to Alex. English, March 28, 1868, two acres and fifty-three perches in Ohio township; also, seventy-nine acres in Ross township; also, six acres in same township, with buildings	3,400
Margaret Schwein to August Hausserman, February 28

The Daily Commercial

A REMINISCENCE OF THAD. STEVENS.

Early Life of the "Great Commoner."

Snugly nestled among the mountains of northern Vermont lies the good farming town of Peacham. Some yers since, the writer while passing a few months in that hilly country, with the pastor of the village, called one day on an aged parishoner, who lived in a small red house in the outskirts of the town. It was during the war, and the wrinkled hands of the good woman were employed in knitting socks for the soldiers. Of course the conversation turned naturally upon the affairs of the country. While talking of the army, the President, and Congress, the name of Stevens was mentioned. Instantly the large, black eyes of our hostess brightened, and she said: "It was over there, on that farm, Thaddeus Stevens was born," and she pointed to a gray farm house, in sight, a mile or more across the hills.

"You knew him, then?" I asked.

"Indeed I did, ma'am!" was the enthusiastic reply. "We used to sit on the same seat, in the old school house down in the hollow yonder."

It required little questioning to draw from the willing and garrulous old soul, the story of the early life of her former school mate.

"The family were poor," she said, "and Mrs. Stevens was one of those hard-working mothers who toil from morning till night, week in and week out. She would have worked her fingers to the bone that her boy might get book learning. Thaddeus was a sickly boy, and very lame. Folks never supposed they'd be able to raise him. But they did! Why, I remember him as though I had seen him yesterday. He was still and quick like; different from the rest of boys—and sometimes they'd laugh at him, boy like, and mimic his limping walk. They didn't mean any harm, but Thaddeus was a sensitive little fellow, and it rankled. I've always thought perhaps that's the reason he has never been back to the old homestead."

"Are any of the family left here?" I asked.

"No, not any near kin. The old folks died many years ago, of course; for I'm an old woman now," and she stopped to heave a sigh over the dead and buried years. "But, deary me! how plain I can see that old school-house! Senath Jones, she was our teacher, and I remember she used to go round and tap us on the head with her thimble finger to make us sit still. 'Pearl' to me, to this day, that I can feel the dent of Senath Jones's thimble on my head. I wonder if Thaddeus Stevens ever remembers the old times. 'Tain't at all likely. He's had so many other things to think of. I've heard that he's got to be a great man amongst 'em there at Washington."

As I said, four years have passed since the story was told me, and some items of the account have escaped my memory. But I think I shall never lose the impression of that sad, silent boy, plodding wearily and haltingly over those Vermont hills,—smarting under ridicule, and battling with poverty—but full of high resolve in spite of all. Who can tell how much of the power which is felt throughout the nation to-day, may have been wrought into the character of Thaddeus Stevens by the cruel struggle of that early warfare? "The strength of the hills," I thought as I stood that night on the steps of the low farm-house, and saw the sun set behind the Green Mountains, forty miles to the westward, while the crimson flush of the after-glow reddened the white hills whose prepmid peaks are sharply defined against the sky as many miles to the east. How may men who, a generation hence, are to stand as giants among their kind, are to-day concealed among these towering hills? In how many obscure homes a patient woman labors, ready to coin her very life's blood, that the boy of her pride may rise and shine, when her own eyes are closed, and her own toil-hardened hands folded in their last—I almost said their first,—long rest!—*Springfield, (Mass.,) Republican.*

The Housekeeper.

YEAST.—One large tablespoonful of hops; boil, peel and mash five good sized potatoes; stir into the hot potatoes a small teacupful of flour; steep the hops ten or fifteen minutes, and strain boiling hot, into the potatoes and flour mix well, add a teaspoonful of salt, and a large spoonful of sugar. Let it stand until lukewarm, when strain it through a sieve; put it into a stone bottle, which cork tightly. Set it in a cool place. Two tablespoonsful is enough to raise a quart of flour. When making a second time, use half a cup of the old yeast with which to raise the new.

SEA PIE OF VEAL.—Take a scrag, breast or neck of veal; cut it into slices about an inch thick; fry some slices of salt pork in an iron pot; flour the veal, lay them into the hot fat, and let it brown a little; add water enough to just cover the meat; let it simmer about half an hour, season it with pepper and salt; dredge in a little flour. Have ready a common paste; roll it about half an inch thick, just large enough to cover the meat; cover the pot with a hot iron cover. Let it cook gently about three quarters of an hour.

VEAL CUTLETS, TO FRY.—Cut the veal into small pieces, beat them a little before dipping them into egg beaten up with salt, next sprinkle with bread-crumbs; fry the cutlets till they are of a light brown in boiling lard, serve them with some gravy or mushroom-sauce, and garnish with slices of ham or rashers of bacon. Forcemeat or pork sausages form an an excellent accompaniment to a dish of-cutlets.

FISH CUTLETS.—Take steaks of any large fish; dip them in egg and bread crumbs, season with pepper and salt, and fry slowly until done a nice brown.

CRUMPETS.—One pint of milk, one egg, a teaspoonful of butter, salt to taste, half a gill of yeast, as much wheat flour as will form a batter. Warm the milk and butter together; it should be lukewarm, but not hot. Beat up the egg and add to it with the salt, then flour enough to form a batter; lastly, the yeast. Set it to rise, and when light, grease your bake-iron and bake them like buckwheat cakes.

CREAM BISCUITS.—Rub one pound of fresh butter into one pound of flour, make a hole in the centre, into which put half a pound of powdered sugar upon which the rind of a lemon was rubbed previously to pounding, and three whole eggs; mix the eggs well with the sugar, and then mix all together forming a flexible paste; cut it into round pieces, each nearly as large as a saucer, stamp them flat, and bake them in a slack oven.

SALLY LUNNS.—Mix two desert-spoonfuls of yeast and two pounds of fine flour with a little warm water; let it stand half an hour to rise. Put two ounces of butter and the yolk of an egg into as much milk as is wanted to make the dough of the required consistency, and mix all well up together. Put it into cups or tins. When risen properly, bake the Sally Lunns in a rather quick oven.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM is the only medicine known that will give instant relief to Consumptives. It possesses remarkable healing qualities, and has effected more wonderful cures than any other Cough remedy ever brought before the public.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Inflammation of the Kidneys and Urino-Genital Organs.—In all internal inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., caused by gravel or other local irritation, these medicines will effect a speedy and radical cure. Out of five hundred cases of persons afflicted with gravel and pronounced by eminent members of the faculty as "incurable," all who took these remedies recovered but one, and he, disparing of success, discontinued them after one weeks' use. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., supplying the Means of Self-Cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, New York. Also free, by the same publisher, a Circular of DAISY SWAIN, the great Poem of the War.

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DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Are sold by Druggists generally,

AT 50 CENTS PER BOX.

CRAIG BROTHERS,

Brass Founders,

PIPE FITTERS, PLUMBERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Iron and Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Pumps, Pipe Fittings and Gas Fixtures.

152 FIRST STREET, near Smithfield.

☞ We would solicit Orders for New or the Repairing of Old Work.

The Personal Supervision of one of the members of the firm will be given to all the Work entrusted to us. mtu

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

SALE OF

Unclaimed Goods.

In accordance with an order from the Court of Common Pleas, the following Goods, Wares and Merchandise, unclaimed and held for charges of Adams Express Co., will be sold at Public Outcry, at the Warehouse of PALMER & PHILLIPS, No. 60 Fifth street, at 10 o'clock A. M., on

TUESDAY, MARCH 10th, 1868,

And from day to day thereafter until sold, unless the same are previously claimed and charges paid.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Armstrong Wm, Brady's Bend, box;
Armstrong Frank, Pittsburgh, chest;
Alexander W D, Pittsburgh, bale;
Abraham P, Pittsburgh, bundles;
Allensberg & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Addy, Williams & Bartley, Pittsburgh, package;
Aborn Dr, Pittsburgh, package;
Anderson J, Pittsburgh, package;
Appley W, Pittsburgh, package;
Ancrison Miss J E, Pittsburgh, package;
Arnold W S, Pittsburgh, package;
Allen W F, Harrisville, box;
Allen Mary, Temperanceville, package;
Adams George M, Allegheny, package;
Ackley S S, Smithfield, box;
Abraham J M, Pittsburgh, box;
Atlas Works, Pittsburgh, brushes;
Anderson John, Pittsburgh, box;
Avery & A, Mansfield, box;
Allen N, Pittsburgh, box;
Allen Wm S, Brady's Bend, box;
Agent, Pittsburgh, keg;
Bembrose Wm, Pittsburgh, package;
Backofen J H, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Burroughs Jesse, Pittsburgh, package;
Barkley Miss M E, Pittsburgh, package;
Brown J R, Allegheny, package;
Breese M, Pittsburgh, bundles;
Blair J W, Emlenton, box;
Bakewell, Pears & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Bingham M B, Mercer, box;
Brice J, Pittsburgh, box;
Brown W W, Smithfield, package;
Bell Samuel, Mercer, package;
Bowers Mrs, Sehenly, two boxes;
Back Jno G, New Castle, basket;
Boyard A F, New Castle, box;
Brown Jno B, Pittsburgh, box;
Bailey Lewis, Pittsburgh, box;
Bain Revd M, Canonsburg, box;
Bauer Anton, Pittsburgh, 1 bag;
Boyd Tilodia, Pittsburgh, bundle;
Blair Mrs, Pittsburgh, package;
Brown S E, Pittsburgh, package;
Black Robert, Manchester, package;
Bell Miss M, Canonsburg, package;
Brown A, Pittsburgh, package;
Beeved H, Pittsburgh, package;
Baker John, Pittsburgh, package;
Blum M E, Pittsburgh, package;
Bassett, Price & Marrow, Pittsburgh, package;
Buckley C, Pittsburgh, package;
Butterfield S H, Pittsburgh, package;
Baker Henry, Minersville, package;
Burt Andrew, Pittsburgh, package;
Boister R W, Pittsburgh, package;
Barre J F, New Castle, package;
Burton Thompson, Moravia, package;
Brown H, Hamburg, package;
Barnwell W R, Kittanning, box;
Baker John, Pittsburgh, package;
Battell Frank, Pittsburgh, package;
Benjamin M, Uniontown, 4 sacks;
Bates & Bell, Pittsburgh, box;
Bauman T W, Pittsburgh, machine;
Barr Mary, Harrisville, box;
Blackmer E, Sparta, box;
Bennett S S, Pittsburgh, keg;
Bichpafer B, Pittsburgh, valise;
Barr John C, Pittsburgh, package;
Bowman Alex, Pittsburgh, package;
Barrows J A, Allegheny, package;
Balph Rev Thos, Pittsburgh, package;
Boyd W P, Brownsville, package;
Branson A, Brownsville, package;
Butler Mrs C, Pittsburgh, box;
Brennisman Daniel, Accident, box;
Bump J W, Pittsburgh, box;
Barry & Ross, Pittsburgh, box;
Boyd John, Pittsburgh, keg;
Bugnalle J C, Pittsburgh, box;
Bittner F A, Pittsburgh, package;
Barron Jonathan, Connellsville, box;
Bayne S J, Allegheny, box;
Best John, Pittsburgh, box;
Bolten W D, Connellsville, casting;
Brown & Brown, Pittsburgh, violins;
Bingham George, Pittsburgh, casting;
Bissell & Co, Pittsburgh, two castings;
Bradford J B, Pittsburgh, umbrella;
Birmingham School, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Largo C M, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Cole George, Pittsburgh, package;
Cavode J M, Pittsburgh, package;
Caston M S, Allegheny, package;
Clark A G, Pittsburgh, package;
Cambridge C, Pittsburgh, package;
Carr M, Pittsburgh, package;
Cooper & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Cope Jas D, Uniontown, package;
Collins J, Uniontown, package;
Couch Mrs W W, Butler, package;
Cochenour S E, Coulterville, package;
Chester S A, Independence, wheel;
Crossland & Co, Pittsburgh, box;
Crawford A J, New Castle, package;
Cunningham Mrs E, New Castle, box;
Carr Hugh, Pittsburgh, valise;
Chanfrau F S, Pittsburgh, package;
Colgrove W F, Pittsburgh, 2 bag;
Callingwood Owen, Pittsburgh, bag;
Campbell R, West Manchester, package;
Continental Vocalists, Pittsburgh, package;
Carish Mrs M, Allegheny, bags;
Cook Jos, Allegheny, package;
Crickley Thos, Temperanceville, package;
Conrad Henry, Temperanceville, package;
Carter, McGrew & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Carter Jas, Pittsburgh, package;
Chiley C B, Pittsburgh, package;
Cumming H R, Pittsburgh, package;
Coie Mrs Nelle, Wilkins, package;
Cocke F T, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Culp & Shepard, Pittsburgh, package;
Clarke A C, Pittsburgh, package;
Collett John, Pittsburgh, package;
Conroy J C, Pittsburgh, package;
Campbell Jas, Pittsburgh, package;
Campbell Dr, Pittsburgh, package;
Claesman & Monongahela City, package;
Clark W H, Fayette, bundle;
Carroll D W, Pittsburgh, package;
Cooper & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Cuddleback, Pittsburgh, box;
Crowley Chas, Pittsburgh, bag;
Cummins J, Pittsburgh, basket;
J C, Pittsburgh, box;
Cook Jas M, Pittsburgh, box;
Case H, Pittsburgh, box;
Calhoun Robt, Pittsburgh, box;
Curl W R, Pittsburgh, box;
Cunningham Jno O, Pittsburgh, box;
Campbell S, Brady's Bend, box;
Collins G W, Uniontown, box;
Cord W H, Pittsburgh, box;
Cameron A C, Pittsburgh, box;
Mr Chas, Pittsburgh, box;
Campbell J E, Pittsburgh, bundle;
Conn H, Pittsburgh, package;
Creek & Subach, Reinersburg, box;
Clark Noah, Pittsburgh, package;
Cartwright Jas, Wilkins, package;
Craig Barbara, Allegheny, package;
Corcoran Rev, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Corwell Jno, Brownsville, wheel;
Campbell Jas, Pittsburgh, cane;
Cooper J M, Pittsburgh, package;
Cook Jas, Pittsburgh, sword;
Cowden Thos, Pittsburgh, handle staves;
Dean F, Pittsburgh, package;
Duncan S, Pittsburgh, package;
Davis Wm, Pittsburgh, package;
Davis Rev R H, Brady's Bend, package;
Devlin E, Butler, package;
Donaldson Wm, Pittsburgh, box;
Douglas W C, Pittsburgh, package;
Douglas T J, Pittsburgh, box;
Dodd & Co W, Pittsburgh, package;
Dodds Emma, Allegheny, package;
Dickson H B, Pittsburgh, package;
Devine Rev J W, Pittsburgh, package;
Dickson J H, Pittsburgh, package;
Dorman Fisher, Pittsburgh, package;
Dilworth Geo W, Pittsburgh, package;
Daniel A F, Pittsburgh, package;
Dunn Garrett, Pittsburgh, package;
Davidson J F, Pittsburgh, package;
Denning Dr C H, Pittsburgh, package;
Dorsey Miss Nellie, Pittsburgh, package;
Draper Jas, Parkinson, package;
Davis S K, Pittsburgh, package;
Davis D, New Castle, package;
Davis Samuel C, Kittanning, box;
Dougherty W M, Pittsburgh, package;
Devine R, Pittsburgh chest;
Dwyer Daniel, Pittsburgh, trunk;
Devlin C J A, Pittsburgh, bundle;
Davis J E, Allegheny, box;
Doege C A, Pittsburgh, tin box;
Dechenbach E, Pittsburgh, box;
Dean Frank, Pittsburgh, four boxes;
Dawson Mary, Pittsburgh, box;
DeKnight Charles, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Dailey W F, Pittsburgh, package;
Dunweber Jos, Pittsburgh, package;
Dickey & Co J, Pittsburgh, box;
Deaves H, Tollarsville, package;
Dunn Wm, Pittsburgh, keg;
Daub Jno, Pittsburgh, box;
Dilworth Chas, Pittsburgh, keg;
Dunn Jno C, Pittsburgh, box;
Dunscath & Co, Pittsburgh, box;
Empire Iron and Petroleum Company, New Castle, two castings;
Eberhard R J, New Castle, two pieces steel;
Ehrlich G, Pittsburgh, saddle and bridle;
Ehrman C, Pittsburgh, bundle;
Edredge J H, Pittsburgh, package;
Eisner Adolf, Pittsburgh, package;
Ewart Thos, Allegheny, package;
Eberle Charles, Pittsburgh, package;
Ertell & Anderson, Pittsburgh, package;
Emminger J, Mechanicsburg, package;
Ewart & Bro, North Liberty, package;
Eaton H V, Clinton, box;
Edwards, Knauer & Co, Pittsburgh, box;
Easley J, Slate Lick, box;
Francis Mrs S, New Castle, box;
Foley Jas M, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Foley Mary, Pittsburgh, package;
Fisher Mrs Louisa, Pittsburgh, package;
Fleming, Jos, Pittsburgh, package;
Fahnestock Son & Co, B A, Pittsburgh, package;
Fulton, Jos, Allegheny, package;
Floyd G W, Pittsburgh, package;
Fry G W, Pittsburgh, package;
Ferguson J, Pittsburgh, box;
Fairweather J R, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Forbes J E, New Castle package;
Fulmer J, Harrisville, grate;
Fulton R, Pittsburgh, saw and hatchet;
Floyd & Co S B, Pittsburgh, bale;
Fackiner & Irwin, Pittsburgh, six bundles springs;
Fennell M, Pittsburgh, box;
Fulton J G, Pittsburgh, trunk;
Faas Gottlieb, Allegheny, box;
Fox David, Connellsville, box;
Fulton W M, Pittsburgh, box;
Fisher S S, Pittsburgh, box;
Fox Mrs, Pittsburgh, package;
Fuller J S, Pittsburgh, package;
Foster Dr A J, Manchester, package;
Foster Mrs J D, Pittsburgh, umbrella;
Guthrie S W, Stratonville, box;
Gregg Jas, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Gildenkamp W A, Pittsburgh, package;
Graham Rev J, New Castle, package;
Gallagher S, Pittsburgh, two b bags;
Glauner Balthasar, Pittsburgh, package;
Galway D R, Pittsburgh, package;
Genkinger C, New Castle, package;
Gurat A, New Castle, package;
Giles & Co D, New Castle, plow bundle;
Gosling Mrs E, Allegheny, box;
Gutcher H E, New Castle, box;
Greenough J B, Pittsburgh, box;
Gilleon Enoch, Slate Lick, box;
Gondran A, Pittsburgh, box;
Gibson Manufacturing Co, Pittsburgh, two boxes;
Gilbert Mrs M F, Pittsburgh, box;
Gregg J, Allegheny, box;
Garmer A, Pittsburgh, box;
Graebing John, Pittsburgh, basket;
Goodman S & Co, Pittsburgh, bale;
Gard E R, Pittsburgh, screw;
Gallagher P, Brownsville, bale;
Honnegger R, Pittsburgh, package;
Hildebrand W, Pittsburgh, package;
Holmes & Watson, Pittsburgh, package;
Holman G W, Pittsburgh, package;
Hillier Samuel, Allegheny, package;
Hunt J P, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Honsum J, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Houghawout & Cooper, Farmington, package;
Hays A H, Butler, package;
Hutton A & Co, New Castle, casting;
How Mrs, Brady's Bend, package;
Hoffstot W, Pittsburgh, frame and moulding;
Herron W W & Co, Pittsburgh, beam and two screws;
Haworth, McDonald & Co, Pittsburgh, three packages;
Holby A S, Pittsburgh, package;
Hall Thos, Coal Valley, package;
Hallett F, Pittsburgh, package;
Hays H, Pittsburgh, package;
Healy Mrs, Pittsburgh, package;
Hubner John B, Pittsburgh, package;
Horton W J, Lawrenceville, package;
Howe & Hussey, Pittsburgh, package;
Hodgson Mary, Ormsby, package;
Hoffman Jno, Pittsburgh, package;
Hoselton J D, Petersville, package;
Hitchcock H W, Pittsburgh, package;
Hoseubeck Chas, Pittsburgh, package;
Herrman J, New Castle, package;
Harris & Co, Harrisville, package;
Hamlin R S, Pittsburgh, package;
Hurlbut W W, Pittsburgh, three stoves;
Hall & Newcomb, Northville, package;
Haynes A B, Connealtville, package;
Holmes Blind, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Hengerer C C, Pittsburgh, package;
Hosier Jno W, Pittsburgh, package;
Hunsecker R S, Pittsburgh, valise;
Hahn Jos, Pittsburgh, two boxes;
Henderson Ed, Pittsburgh, trunk;
Hammer C G, Pittsburgh, keg;
Hutchinson Mrs E, Butler, box;
Harrower G S, Lawrenceville, box;
Hobaugh J, Pittsburgh, box;
Horn Wm & Co, Pittsburgh, box;
Harvey J C, Pittsburgh, box;
Hillinger W, Coal Valley, box;
Helper Rev W A, Pittsburgh, box;
Hawkins J C, Pittsburgh, package;
Henderson J & Bro, Pittsburgh, box;
Hirak W M, Pittsburgh, package;
Hemphill J M, Allegheny, package;
Hamlin R J, Pittsburgh, package;
Huering David, Arsenal, package;
Hogan W H, Pittsburgh, package;
Hammond & M, Connealtville, two castings;
Hamilton Homer, Baltsville, package;
Hoobler J, Pittsburgh, box;
Hageman & Einstein, Birmingham, box;
Irvine Jas, Pittsburgh, package;
Ihrig D F, New Castle, package;
Jacolliett Mr, Pittsburgh, coil wire;
Jones G B & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Jones W S, Pittsburgh, package;
Jones H W, Pittsburgh, package;
Johnson J & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Jenkins H S, Pittsburgh, package;
Jeffries J H, Pittsburgh, package;
Jones Mrs M R, New Castle, package;
Jillson Miss S, Pittsburgh, package;
Jerome Helen, Pittsburgh, chest;
Jordan Mrs S R, Uniontown, trunk;
Jaquith W, Pittsburgh, box and truss;
Jacobi P M, Allegheny, box;
Jones W & Co, Pittsburgh, box;
Jacobs W T, Pittsburgh, package;
Jacoby M, Pittsburgh, package;
Jones J P, Allegheny, package;
Johnston J H, Pittsburgh, package;
Jones F W, Pittsburgh, package;
Johns Frances S, Pittsburgh, package;
Jones Bros, Pittsburgh, package;
Jones Rev C A, Berlin, package;
Kennedy R T & Bro, Pittsburgh, package;
Kimball J P, Pittsburgh, barrel;
Kingston Chas, Pittsburgh, b bag;
Kimball H, Pittsburgh, box;
Kraus J C, Pittsburgh, package;
Kennedy W, Pittsburgh, package;
Kain Leopold, Pittsburgh, package;
King Lewis, Pittsburgh, package;
King George, Pittsburgh, package;
Kingsbury J T, Pittsburgh, package;
Kane R & son, Allegheny, package;
Kranes J, Sharpsburgh, package;
King R S, Pittsburgh, package;
Kerr O D, Pittsburgh, package;
Knox and Johns, Pittsburgh, package;
Kennedy J & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Kensington Iron & Co, New Castle, casting;
Kennedy M, Pittsburgh, package;
Keenan Flood, Pittsburgh, package;
Kennedy H, Pittsburgh, package;
Kremer F E, Pittsburgh, package;
Kennedy J T, Allegheny, package;
Keating frank, Pittsburgh, package;
King Mrs E A, Pittsburgh, trunk;
Kutz J Linn, Pittsburgh, package;
Kerh E, Pittsburgh, trunk;
Kuhn & Schwartz, Pittsburgh, grate;
Kerr Rev S E, Pittsburgh, package;
Kennedy S M, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Knabel Jerry, Pittsburgh, package;
Kunsel Ferd, Pittsburgh, package;
Kirsch H, Brady's Bend, box;
Kelly Daniel M, Pittsburgh, box;
Kerr Mrs J, Allegheny, box;
Kessler H, Pittsburgh, box;
King H, Pittsburgh, ladder;
Kerr J J, Pittsburgh, gun;
Lowrie J M, Indiana, package;
Livingston C H, Uniontown, two packages;
Lauer A, New Castle, package;
Libby Dorville, Pittsburgh, package;
Leech H K & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Locke George E, Pittsburgh, package;
Loos Charles L, Pittsburgh, package;
Linz C E, Pittsburgh, package;
Lorer Jno A, Pittsburgh, package;
Lain M L, Pittsburgh, package;
Lamm Lewis, Pittsburgh, chest;
Linnett Miss M, trunk, Allegheny;
Lowreinberg Charles, Pittsburgh, pr box;
Lynch Patrick, Pittsburgh, box and mallet;
Pineyard Jesse, Pittsburgh, package;
Posey D, Pittsburgh, box;
Phillips J M, Pittsburgh, wheel;
Porter S A, Brownsville, package;
Pierce F W, Pittsburgh, package;
Purvis A, Pittsburgh, safe;
Painter Mary, Pittsburgh, pr box;
Reese, Craft & Dull, Pittsburgh, package;
Regan Catharine, Pittsburgh, box;
Potter & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Negdorf Jno, Pittsburgh, package;
Riddle John M, Pittsburgh, package tools;
Retter G W, Uniontown, package;
Reid Wm, Pittsburgh, package;
Ralston W H, Freeport, package;
Rhule & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Rush Mr, Pittsburgh, b bag;
Ramsey & Co, New Castle, casting;
Rodgers Thos, Pittsburgh, package;
Ross J A, Pittsburgh, package;
Rankin Benjamin, package;
Ryan P, Pittsburgh, package;
Reed Wm, Pittsburgh, package;
Robinson B & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Ralson J A, Pittsburgh, package;
Richardson H & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Richinger D, Pittsburgh, package;
Reed J E & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Rogers Rev Dexter, Pittsburgh, package;
Rowand C P, Pittsburgh, package;
Ruder August, Pittsburgh, package;
Robinson D H, Pittsburgh, package;
Rhule & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Rosenburg A, Pittsburgh, package;
Russell A F, Pittsburgh, package;
Ross Alexander, Pittsburgh, package;
Reamer Thos, Pittsburgh, box;
Reid John C, Clarion, box;
Rankin A J, Pittsburgh, box;
Reiske C, Braddocks Fields, box;
Rochelieu A, Pittsburgh, box;
Ross A W, Pittsburgh, box;
Rohrbaugh J W, Pittsburgh, box;
Ross, Robt, Masontown, box;
Robinson M, Pittsburgh, box;
Reed J S, Pittsburgh, box;
Reilly J, Pittsburgh, box;
Roberts Samuel, Connealtville, box;
Reis Wm, Pittsburgh, box;
Rider W, Pittsburgh, package;
Rees M, Allegheny, package;
Rice Ivan, Pittsburgh, package;
Rheder F, Kittanning, two castings;
Stark Miss A, New Castle, b box;
Simeon Wm, Mercer, basket;
Shallenberger F, Pittsburgh, keg;
Stewart Mrs, Birmingham, package;
Smith, Johnson & Colvin, Pittsburgh, package;
Smith Jonah, Connellsville, package;
Stamler F, Pittsburgh, package;
Samson Mrs S N, Pittsburgh, package;
Simpson J, Allegheny, package;
Sawyer N P, Pittsburgh, package;
Shafer Jno, Pittsburgh, package;
Shenk Julius, Pittsburgh, package;
Sheets & F, Pittsburgh, package;
Spratt Thos, Braddock's Fields, box;
Stewart B F, Allegheny, package;
Smith W T, Pittsburgh, package;
Stewart J T Pittsburgh, package;
Schindler A W, Pittsburgh, package;
Stewart Mrs M, Pittsburgh, package;
Slaughter R K, Pittsburgh, package;
Smith Lee, Pittsburgh, package;
Stewart & Langenbin, Allegheny, package;
Scofield Alex & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Seemyer & Verkamp, Pittsburgh, package;
Stapleton W T, Pittsburgh, package;
Smith Bros, Pittsburgh, package;
Sanford W F, Pittsburgh, package;
Sullivan James, Pittsburgh, package;
Smith Harry, Kittanning, package;
Spence Bros, Pittsburgh, package;
Seawell J A, New Castle, package;
Smith John, Pittsburgh, package;
Stover J F, Pittsburgh, package;
Safford H S, Pittsburgh, package;
Swinehart, Pittsburgh, package;
Sullivan Thos, Pittsburgh, package;
Secretary Produce Exchange, Pittsburgh, package;
Spang & Co, Etna, package;
Sauter C C, Allegheny, package;
Simpson W H, Pittsburgh, trunk;
Snively Isaac, Pittsburgh, four packages;
Shag G, Pittsburgh, two b bags;
Snively Isaac, Pittsburgh, b bag;
Smith W E, Pittsburgh, valise;
Spencer J D, Pittsburgh, fork;
Schull G F, Pittsburgh, hobby horse;
Snowden W, Pittsburgh, box;
Shoemaker R C, Jarrettstown, box;
Sanders John H, Pittsburgh, box;
Superb Pen Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Sheppard W H, Birmingham, box;
Stewart Ida, Pittsburgh, box;
Slater George R, Pittsburgh, box and truss;
Snook Jno, Pittsburgh, box;
Seymour J B, Pittsburgh, box;
Sutton G, Sparta, box;
Shaw Conrad, Pittsburgh, box;
Shaffer N, Pittsburgh two packages;
Sallsbury J H, Pittsburgh, package;
Sleiger J W, Lawrenceville, package;
Shaw James L, Pittsburgh, package;
Sandel Fred, Pittsburgh, package;
Sandel Fred, Free Hill, package;
Sailor John, Pittsburgh, package;
Snively Isaac, Pittsburgh, basket;
Sprakel Jno, Allegheny, keg;
Statler L M, Pittsburgh, saw;
Sample Samuel, Pittsburgh, package;
Shenkle & Co, Pittsburgh, four pumps;
Tionesta Oil and Barrel Manufacturing Co, Clarion, package;
Thomas Jos L, New Castle, box;
Taylor Isaac W, Pittsburgh, package;
Tilden Chas, Pittsburgh, package;
Travilla Jos, Pittsburgh, box;
Tenny Morton A, Pittsburgh, chest;
Tobias B H, Pittsburgh, box;
Thompson W, Pittsburgh, box;
Taylor W C, West Pittsburgh, box;
Taylor J W, Pittsburgh, machine;
Tomlin Jas, Pittsburgh, box;
Tussing A, Pittsburgh, keg;
Thompson R, Pittsburgh, barrel;
Vangrift J S, Pittsburgh, package;
Voke Catherine, Pittsburgh, package;
Vogel Louis, Arsenal, package;
Wheeler J M, Brady's Bend, package;
Wilson T F, Clarion, package;
Weakley Mrs S J, New Castle, package;
White Mrs E, Pittsburgh, package;
Wood Thos, Pittsburgh, package;
Williams Spencer, Pittsburgh, package;
Watt Louise M, Irish Ripple, package;
Washington W S, Pittsburgh, b bag;
William John G, Pittsburgh, package;
Winslow W H, Pittsburgh, package;
Watson J H, Pittsburgh, package;
Wright H, Pittsburgh, package;
Wilson R S, Pittsburgh, package;
Wheeler Robert, Pittsburgh, package;
Wood A, Pittsburgh, package;
Wilson H C, Pittsburgh, package;
Weaver J E & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Westcott Mrs E, Pittsburgh, package;
Waite S B, New Castle, package;
Weiss H B, Harmony, package;
Wilhmuth, Pittsburgh, b bag;
Williams Mrs R, Allegheny, trunk;
Wiley Wm, Pittsburgh, package;
Wilson Miss M, Pittsburgh, box;
Walsh James, Manchester, box;
Weed James, Pittsburgh, box;
Wilson Mrs M H, Pittsburgh, box;
Weaver Mrs E J, Pittsburgh, box;
White John, Long Run, box;
Wood C H, Pittsburgh, four boxes;
Ward Hon H, Philippsville, box;
Weber Charles, Pittsburgh, box;
Whiting W H, Pittsburgh, two boxes;
Watson Wm, Pittsburgh, box;
Willison Alex, Pittsburgh, keg;
Wilkinson H B, Pittsburgh, package;
Walker Mrs M, Allegheny, package;
Wilson A, Allegheny, package;
Walsh J, Brownsville, package;
Whitmore, Wood, Duff & Co, Pittsburgh, casting;
Walter C, Pittsburgh, bundle castings;
Wilson James, Connellsville, bag;
Wilson Jonas, New Castle, package;
Young Robert, White Hall, box;
Young Daniel, Brownsville, package;
Young T P, Pittsburgh, box;
Zinner Charles, Pittsburgh, trunk.

GEORGE BINGHAM, Agent.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, No. 114 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite the Postoffice, are prepared to fill orders for Fruit and ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, Evergreens, &c. Verbenas, Dahlias and Flower Seeds of fine quality. Onion Sets, Early Goodrich, Harrison and other varieties of Seed Potatoes, Garden Implements and Greenhouse Plants. We will send by mail, when desired, all orders for Seeds to the amount of One Dollar or upwards, except Corn, Beans and Peas. Catalogues sent on application and all orders promptly attended to.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

King George, Pittsburgh, package;
Kingsbury J T, Pittsburgh, package;
Kane R & son, Allegheny, package;
Kranes J, Sharpsburgh, package;
King R S, Pittsburgh, package;
Kerr O D, Pittsburgh, package;
Knox and Johns, Pittsburgh, package;
Kennedy J & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Kensington Iron & Co, New Castle, casting;
Kennedy M, Pittsburgh, package;
Keenan Flood, Pittsburgh, package;
Kennedy H, Pittsburgh, package;
Kremer F E, Pittsburgh, package;
Kennedy J T, Allegheny, package;
Keating frank, Pittsburgh, package;
King Mrs E A, Pittsburgh, trunk;
Kutz J Linn, Pittsburgh, package;
Kerh E, Pittsburgh, trunk;
Kuhn & Schwartz, Pittsburgh, grate;
Kerr Rev S E, Pittsburgh, package;
Kennedy S M, Pittsburgh, two packages;
Knabel Jerry, Pittsburgh, package;
Kunsel Ferd, Pittsburgh, package;
Kirsch H, Brady's Bend, box;
Kelly Daniel M, Pittsburgh, box;
Kerr Mrs J, Allegheny, box;
Kessler H, Pittsburgh, box;
King H, Pittsburgh, ladder;
King J, Pittsburgh, gun;
Lowrie J M, Indiana, package;
Livingston C H, Uniontown, two packages;
Lauer A, New Castle, package;
Libby Dorville, Pittsburgh, package;
Leech H K & Co, Pittsburgh, package;
Locke George E, Pittsburgh, package;
Loos Charles L, Pittsburgh, package;
Linz C E, Pittsburgh, package;
Lorer Jno A, Pittsburgh, package;
Lain M L, Pittsburgh, package;
Lamm Lewis, Pittsburgh, chest;
Linnett Miss M, trunk, Allegheny;
Lowreinberg Charles, Pittsburgh, pr box;
Lynch Patrick, Pittsburgh, box and mallet;
Pineyard Jesse, Pittsburgh, package;
Posey D, Pittsburgh, box;
Phillips J M, Pittsburgh, wheel;
Porter S A, Brownsville, package;
Pierce F W, Pittsburgh, package;
Purvis A, Pittsburgh, safe;
Painter Mary, Pittsburgh, pr box;
Reese, Craft &

The Daily Commercial

PETROLEUM.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Refiners, Producers and Dealers in Council.

THE TAX ON OIL

In accordance with a call issued by the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association, a National Convention of Refiners and Dealers in Petroleum, was held yesterday at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Wood street. The Convention was called to order at half-past twelve o'clock by H. M. Long, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association, who was selected as temporary Chairman of the Convention.

OBJECTS OF THE CONVENTION.

The President, on taking the chair, stated that the Convention had assembled in pursuance of a call issued by the Petroleum Association of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of discussing matters of interest to the oil trade in general. The main objects of the Convention were to get the expression of the oil dealers throughout the United States in regard to a removal or reduction of the tax on oil; to consider a better system of contracts and future sales; to determine the best mode of measurement; and for the permanent organization of a National Petroleum Association. The chairman hoped that the Convention would consider well everything brought before them, and that their action would be unanimous.

The President then stated that the first business in order would be the appointment of a temporary Secretary.

On motion of T. W. Davis, Esq., A. F. Brooks, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Charles Lockhart, Esq., of Pittsburgh, moved that a committee of five be appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Convention.

The motion was adopted, and the chair appointed the following gentlemen as said committee: Charles Lockhart, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. C. Scofield, Cleveland, Ohio; T. W. Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. Rankin, Petroleum Centre, Pa.; Benjamin Vaughn, Boston, Mass.

The committee then retired.

REMARKS FROM THE DELEGATES.

The President stated as that the Committee on Permanent Organization would be absent for some time, the Convention would be glad to hear from any of the members.

Samuel Downer, Esq., of Boston, being called upon, made a few remarks. He said that if the Convention desired to have any influence or weight, they should act in entire harmony. A number of important questions were to be brought before the Convention, and he thought that if harmony in action and unanimity in sentiment prevailed, the influence of the Convention would be felt in the proper circles and would have its due weight.

David Kirk, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was next called upon. He said that he heartily agreed with the delegate from Boston, that the Convention should act in entire harmony. The question of urging Congress to pass a bill for the removal or reduction of the tax on oil, would be brought before the Convention, and he hoped that whatever action the Convention would take it would be unanimous.

H. M. Flagler, Esq., of Cleveland, said that he could but echo the sentiments of the gentlemen preceding him. He hoped that Congress would speedily pass a law for the entire abolition of the tax on oil.

Wm. Sumner, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was next called upon. He did not think he could say anything in addition to what had already been said, but could endorse with his whole heart the sentiments expressed. He hoped that Congress would abolish the present tax on oil, and to effect this the Convention must take decided action at once.

ELECTION OF PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then appeared, and through their chairman, Mr. Lockhart, made the following report:

President—D. F. Eells, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Vice Presidents—Samuel Downer, of Boston, Mass.; W. M. Irish, of Oil City, Pa.; W. B. Clark, of Cleveland, Ohio; H. M. Warren, of New York; H. M. Allerd, of Parkersburg, W. Va.; Henry King, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. Frew, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Secretary—A. F. Brooks, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

On motion the gentlemen named were unanimously elected as permanent officers of the Convention.

A delegate stated that the President elect, Mr. Eells, had been detained, and would not be present at the Convention until afternoon.

On motion of David Kirk, Esq., the temporary President, Mr. Long, was requested to act as President until the arrival of the permanent Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS.

Mr. Kirk moved that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare business for the Convention.

The motion was adopted, and the chair appointed the following gentlemen as said committee: David Kirk, Pittsburgh; Wm. M. Irish, McClintockville, Pa.; Wm. Sumner, Pittsburgh; H. K. Reynolds, Cleveland; S. Downer, Boston; H. M. Flagler, Cleveland; M. B. Clark, Cleveland.

INVITATION TO VISIT REFINERIES.

Mr. Kirk, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, extended an invitation to the members of the Convention to visit the different oil refineries in this vicinity, and stated that Col. William Phillips, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company had generously tendered to the Convention the free use of a special train to convey them to and from the different refineries along the Allegheny river.

On motion of T. W. Davis, Esq., the Committee of Arrangements of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association, consisting of Messrs. Kirk, Long, Brooks, Warden, Forsyth, Dilworth and Lockhart, were instructed to fix a time for the excursion and visit.

OTHER DELEGATIONS.

Mr. Kirk said that delegations from New York, Philadelphia, Parkersburg and other places, had been detained by the snow blockading the railways, and would be present at the Convention in the afternoon. He also said that General J. K. Moorhead, member of Congress from the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, had accepted an invitation from the Committee of Arrangements to be present in the afternoon to address the Convention. Gen. Moorhead is a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and it being understood that he was the author of the bill for taxing oil for export, which the oil men desired repealed, Mr. Kirk suggested that the Convention journ for a couple of hours until the arrival of the other delegations, in order that all the delegates may hear what he may have to say on the subject.

On motion, then, the Convention adjourned until half-past three o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention re-assembled at half past three o'clock, and was called to order by the temporary chairman.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following is a list of the delegates present:

Cleveland, Ohio—W. C. Scofield, John Alexander, H. M. Flagler, M. B. Clark, John W. Fawcett, G. Westlake, F. H. Penfield, J. C. Harmon, H. K. Reynolds, W. P. Bells, Richard Clark.

Refiners Association of Warren and Venango Counties, Pa.—Chas. F. Thumm, Oil City; Wm. M. Irish, McClintockville; E. Rankin, Petroleum Center; Wm. Lay, Oil City.

Boston, Mass.—Samuel Dower, Benjamin Vaughn.

Philadelphia—The following named firms are represented: Waring, King & Co., Warden, Frew & Co., Peter Wright & Sons, Thos. Brothers & Co., Emil Schalk, J. B. Allen & Co., D. L. Miller.

Parkersburg—Wm. H. Crawford, Edward Braidon, H. W. Hehl, H. P. Longmoor, Richard Braidon, A. B. Richardson.

Pittsburgh—The following firms are represented: Lockhart, Frew, & Co., Forsyth Bros. & Co., Emil Schalk, H. M. Long & Co., Brooks, Balantine & Co., Warden & Batcheider, Waring & King, National Refining and Storage Co., Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, Tack Bros., Clark & Sumner, Wormser, Meyers & Co., Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Oliver B. Jones, John R. Barbour, O. S. McIlwaine, H. Kendall & Co., Mount Washington Coal Co., David Kirk, James Benny, Jr., P. Weisenberger, Dilworth Bros., Samuel Richardson, Braun & Wagner, Lafferty & Waring, Duncan & Williams, Bly & Pinkerton, J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., McKee, Blakely & Fleming &